THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,413—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th „	CALEDONIA	6000	.....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOSSA	13000
9th „	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd „	EGYPT	5000	.....	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	6000	.....	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st „	PERSIA	6000	.....	...
28th „	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	6000	.....	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	ARABIA	6000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th „	EGYPT	6000	.....	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOSSA	11000
30th „	*HI MALAYA	7000	.....	...
23rd „	PERSIA	6000	.....	...
30th „	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	12000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	13000
4th May.	ARABIA	6000	.....	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	EGYPT	5000	.....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or £35. 8d.	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 588 or £41. 13s.	Rs. 792 or Rs. 946

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	5515	26 July	11 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	23 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7816	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4677	26 Sept.	19 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Segovia	6975	7 Oct.	30 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	5926	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	28 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	8 Jan'12
City of York	7816	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	5529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7515	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl.
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7816	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	5529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

N.B.A.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	739
„ Liverpool	693	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares are for deck Indians. Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock;

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	17th Aug.	2 a.m.	direct.
Lissa	2184	Fri.	18th Aug.	6 a.m.	† direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSRH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahoonera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. "Madura," 1,956 tons, sailing on Tuesday, 15th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. "Purnea," 3806 tons, sailing on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. "Virawa," 3860 tons, to sail on or about 26th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep.	1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr	„
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th „	„
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	„
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „	„
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec,	„
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th „	„
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan,	1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th „	„

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	E. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... „ 545 „ 635*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Saloon Class to London ..... „ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Baicich	7586	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
63, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Praesident	3,310	Bremer	16th August,
a Somali	3,655	Kasch	19th „
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	6th September,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,
14, Meadow Street, Bombay 24th July, 1911.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ILOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Aden	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Oehu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Ibaiping (Perak) F. M. S.	Sourabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... „	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Port Arthur (Ryojun)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period "on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager,
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! A NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections.

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE '15' H. P.

NOISELESS AND SMOKELESS

NAPIER.

IS the IDEAL CAR, because of its low cost of upkeep—its absolute reliability and lack of trouble of any kind. For the man who likes to drive himself it is unequalled by any other car made.

Built for City use and ease of control in crowded streets, it is equally efficient in every other respect for country use.

Climbs hills 1 in 4 noiselessly and swiftly. Has a speed of 45 miles per hour, and, its design is a marvel of the body builder's art, may we send a Car to take you for a trial spin to convince you that it is in every detail the PROVED BEST CAR?

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas ...	Rs. 1-2	per lb.
„ „	„ cooked on cut ...	„ 2-8	„
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	„ ...	Re. 1-0	„
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	„ ...	„ 1-0	„
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	„ ..	„ 1-0	„
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each ...	„ 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each	...	Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed rooms from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£	800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA
FORT BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE PARMESAN GORGONZOLA. DUTCH BALLS in tin foil, CHEDDAR LOAFS CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand, Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and specially restores the impaired powers of life, hurrying strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Blockages and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 1s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Advice," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 66 Bead Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by Rule 13 of the Notified AREA RULES, the Draft of the proposed By-laws framed under Rule 13 (1) of the said Rules for the marginally noted Notified Areas in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District, is published as required by Rule 13 (2) of the said Rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th of September, 1911.

Andheri, Santa Cruz, Borivli, Vile Padle, Malad, Ghatkuper & Kirol.

2. Any person who entertains any objection to the said by-laws is hereby required to submit the same with the reasons therefor, in writing to the Chairman, Notified Area Committees, Salsette, at Bandra, within one month from the date of this notification.

DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED BY-LAWS.

1. Any person having or desirous of having a weather board projecting over the road, road side gutter or other public land must obtain a license in writing from the Notified Area Committee.
2. No point of the weather board shall project over any public land more than three feet.
3. The lowest portion of the weather board must be atleast six feet and six inches above the level of the road.
4. The lowest point of any support must be at least five feet from road level.
5. The weather board must be made of wood, corrugated iron zinc sheeting or tarpaulin or any other material approved by the Notified Area Committee.
6. The weather board must be capable of being removed and must not be a fixture.
7. A license fee of Rupees three per half year should be paid in advance to the Notified Area Committee.
8. Any breach of the above conditions will forfeit the license and the licensee will render himself liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5,

E. G. TURNER, Chairman,
Notified Area Committees,
Salsette.

Bandra, 11th July, 1911.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1911 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the First day of September, 1911, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to Inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1911.

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1911, for the SUPPLY of PERFORATED COPPER SHEET.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 120 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 14th August, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 367 of 1910.

JAVERBAI, widow of Bhagwandas Narotamdas and others .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
SORABJI MERWANJI TODDYWALLA and others .....Defendants,

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 6th day of May, 1910, and the orders dated 8th August, 1910, and 8th April, 1911, respectively, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1911, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the first, second third and fourth Defendants in the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Western side of Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 279 (Two hundred and Seventy-nine) square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2412 and 2526, new No. 9457, Old Survey Nos. 1 and 2, and New Survey No. 5665, and bounded on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by Bapty Road, and on the South by the property of Ratanbai, widow of Rowaji Tejsey, and the buildings whereon, are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7461, and Street Nos. 346 to 356, Duncan Road No. 27 Bapty Road, and No. 29, Umerkhady Sewer Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Receiver appointed by the above Consent Decree.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTOM, KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1911.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN that I the undersigned KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT, heretofore known by the name of KAVASJI MERWANJI SETT, have this day ASSUMED the NAME of KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT, and that I shall as from this day be always known by that name.—Bombay, 12th day of August, 1911.

KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT, formerly known as KAVASJI MERWANJI SETT.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Churney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 52, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds, and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0 / Delhi .....A. 6-45	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30 / Delhi .....A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi .....D. 22-45 / Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Delhi .....D. 21-0 / Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 9 cases of Swiss Allover, flouncing and Edgings Embroideries.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 16th August at 3-30 p. m. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the makers and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

9 cases of Swiss Allover, flouncing and Edgings Embroideries.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 15th August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINERY, etc., at the Bombay Education Society Press, near Byculla Salvation Army Quarters, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, by order of the owners of the Bombay Education Society Press and the British India Press, sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 19th day of August, 1911, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises, as above, the printing machinery, with their accessories and other surplus stores.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and the goods cleared next day at the purchaser's expense.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLUTE STORES of Municipal Water Department.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Central Stores, (water works stores), Chinchpogly :—

A large quantity of surplus and obsolute stores consisting of large lot of cast iron air dome pipe, branches of different size C. I. Collars, bends, with and without sockets, tapers, C. I. pipes, brass tap bibs, pipe sockets, centre castings, C. I. Scrapes, C. I. Clips, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1911.

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THE Birth, Life and Death of a PLANT

The picture that created a sensation on Saturday night

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A stirring Napoleonic Episode

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Walks in his sleep, Fungalore

AND

MANY OTHER PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.

EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.

NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30. BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

THURSDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

MORNING SESSION, FROM 9 TO 11. with the Band, being Bank Holiday.

MONDAY, 21ST AUG :—SPORTS ON SKATES.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000 = say	£8,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„ 3,500,000 = say	£ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000 = say	£2,055,000
		£6,200,000

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, Indo-Saracenic Speciality. Apply with testimonials to box No. 3138, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A QUALIFIED ENGINEER, for Up-country Building Works, Apply to box No. 3136, care of this Paper.

WANTED—TIME-KEEPERS thoroughly reliable and well experienced. Hindus preferred. Apply to Box No. 3128 care of this Paper.

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd, Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 1 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Re. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the same of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

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NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM. THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

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A GRADUATE, for the post of Private Secretary, to the SIR DESAI, of Sawantwadi. Pay Rs. 75. Knowledge of Marathi (Modi) necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials to

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [14th August, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	23	32,647
B B and C I Railway ...	7	8,670

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do. forward	...	1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do. France	...	170 1-2
Do. do. Marks	...	138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...	182
Shanghai "	...	176
Japan "	...	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs.	96	7 0
Forward	"	96	4 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs	24	0 6
Australian " ...	"	24	0 6
Sovereigns " ...	"	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	61	1 0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	61	0 0
" 2nd " ...	"	61	1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market is very unsettled and fluctuates at the influences of weather in America. All private advices are of a bearish nature and estimate the crop of 15,000,000 bales but no much reliance can be attached to such reports till the drought period has passed without much deterioration to the crop. Indian crop advices are from satisfactory. Local mills are moderately buying and prices are stationery.

The market to-day opened quiet but steady. There is almost nothing doing in New Crop and sellers are not inclined to operate as they prefer to wait and see what further developments take place in the Home markets.

Ready cotton is moving very slowly.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	300	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	"	293	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	290	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	"	281	"
Fine M G Khandesh ...	"	274	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	"	264	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	237	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	230	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	275	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	"	263	"

LIVERPOOL OPENED :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	3,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·20	5·98	5·92	5·88
+02	+05	+05	+05

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
5·88	5·89	5·91	5·92	5·93
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is strong.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	12 8 6	B. T.
September ...	"	13 7 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Yellow Gujerat ready ...	"	8 6 6	R. D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	7 11 0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steadier.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	57 8 0	
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	64 12 0	
Black Kutni ...	"	48 0 0	

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7 10 0	R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	23 8 0	

POPPYSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 4 0	B. T

MOWRASEED :—Tone strong. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7 4 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steadier.

We Quote :—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs.	5 4 0	R. T.
" " Sept ...	Rs.	5 7 0	"

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton		...	3,134 bales
Wheat		...	11,990 cwts.
Linseed		...	2 637 "
Rapeseed		...	1,984 "
Gingellyseed		...	174 "
Poppyseed		...	882 "
Groundnuts...		...	455 "
Castorseed		...	4,280 "
Rice		...	7,161 "
Myrabollams		...	991 "
Cottonseed		...	5,809 "
Mowraseed		...	9,838 "
Gram		...	1,179 "
Jowar		...	1,871 "
Maize		...	Nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 12th August 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 5th Augst 1911 :—

Liabilities.	August 5. Rs.	August 12. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,19,37,013	1,22,11,138
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	11,53,70 120	11,43,81,282
Post Bills ...	22,955	18,812
Sundries ...	21,76,812	21,55,871
	15,01,06,900	14,93,67,103
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	2,44,45,334	2,26,17,101
Other authorised Securities	93,676	93,676
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,27,64,018	1,25,90,596
Loans do. do. ...	4,40,22, 00	4,43,58,145
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,05,37,804	1,12,58,250
Dead Stock ...	2,46,887	2,46,876
Stamps ...	45,054	4,982
Bullion ...	12,08,621	11,79,213
Balances with other Banks.	7,34,262	9,40,510
Sundries...	1,43,877	1,25,608
Cash ...	5,50,04,987	5,58,57,175
	15,01,06,900	14,93,67,103

BANK OF BURMA.

The report of the directors of the Bank of Burma, Limited for the half-year ending on the 30th of June, states:—

The net profit for the half-year, is Rs.1,26,514-6-8 to this has to be added Rs. 35,763-5-9 carried forward from last half-year, making a total of Rs. 1, 62,277-12-5 available for distribution.

The directors have decided:—To declare an ad interim dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, (free of income-tax) absorbing Rs. 61,687, to place to reserve fund (making this fund Rs. 5,75,000) Rs. 75,000 to carry forward Rs. 25,590 total Rs. 1,62,277. The working capital of the Bank has during the year increased from Rs. 1,83,13,703 to Rs. 1,69,31, 785. The reserve fund has, by the addition of Rs. 75,000 made this half-year, been increased to Rs 5,75,000. The Bank's investments in 3 1-2 per cent. Government paper have been increased by Rs. 50,000, to Rs. 15,68,800.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

SHOLAPUR.

BIRTH.

DAVENPORT JONES—August 11, at Sholapur, the wife of Captain I. Davenport Jones, I. M. S., of a son.

BANDRA.

[IN MEMORIAM].

GONSALVES—In loving memory of J. F. Gonsalves, L. M., retired Assistant Surgeon, who died at his residence at Bandra, on the 15th of August, 1910.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MACKROW—MARTIN—At All Saints' Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. Canon Foley, George Henry Mackrow, of Upminster, Essex, and Annie Dorothy Gladys, only daughter of J E Martin and Mrs Martin, of Longmere, Bangalore.

DEATH.

FORBESTER—August 6, at Dharmsala, from embolism, Amy Louisa, the dearly loved wife of Captain W Forrester, Civil Surgeon, and youngest child of the late Dr A Priest, of Waltham Abbey, Essex.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star film "Foolshead," the Excelsior Commedian. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 30 p. m.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 4 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday next.

Maxim: "Perseverance is as absolutely necessary as talent."—M. A. Paull.

BAND NOTICE.—The string band of the First Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection :—One sloth bear cub by Mr. J. A. Pope and one Lesser sulphur-crested cockatoo by Mr. Edulji D. Sookhia.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails, consisting of specially superscribed carrespondence for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. tomorrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga, per s.s. "Praesident" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, this evening :—

March ... ...Willington	...Zehle
Overture ...Lustspiel...	...Suk
Valse ... ... Septembre	...Godin
Selection ...Harry Lauder's Songs	...Rume
Song ... ...Come Sing to me	...Thompson
Selection ...The Gondoliers	...Godfrey
A Dervish ...Chorus	...Sommer

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN LAD.—A European lad named Herbert Goff, aged 10, residing with his parents in Khatau Bhuwan, Wodehouse Road, was riding a bicycle along that road and was just taking the turn round the Papal Chowkie on Saturday, when motor-car No. 1609, belonging to Mr. Abdul Tyeb Ismailji of Middle Colaba, and driven by one Narayen Ragunath Nikam, came up from the opposite direction and ran into the bicycle, knocking the boy down. He sustained a wound on the back of his head, two inches in length, a cut behind the right ear, and abrasions on the face. He was removed to St. George's Hospital for treatment.

PATHARE PRABHU RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund was held in the Zaoba Mandir, on Sunday, under the presidency of Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., to receive the Trustees' and Treasurer's balance-sheets for the year ending 31st December and the report of the Managing Committee. The report showed that the financial condition of the Fund was in a satisfactory condition, a sum of Rs. 59,000 standing to its credit. The net collections during the year amount to about Rs. 4,000. The investments of the Relief Fund were in Government promissory notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 60,000. The Hon. Mr. G. S. Rao offered and the Relief Fund Committee accepted a donation of Rs. 10,500, in Government Notes, the interest of which is to be utilised to give three scholarships for the education of poor and deserving students of the community. The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. N. V. Pradhan, seconded by Mr S. K. Dhurandhar, both of whom made impressive speeches dwelling on the useful services rendered by the relief fund to the Prabhu poor during its 23 years' existence.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "R. Rubattino," August 15.

Passengers per Italian Mail s. s. "R. Rubattino," Capt L. Mancini, sailing to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed, at 10-45 a. m. (Standard Time) sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 9-30 a.m. (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit :—

Altaf, Mr	Kinch, Lieut A G
Aisa, Bai	Henry Krenz, Mr
Mary Anne, Sister	Vieira Lisboa, Mr
Boyter, Mr R	Moochalla, Mr and Mrs E
Gerson da Cunha, Miss	Moochalla, Mr and Mrs A E
Olivia da Cunha, Mrs G	Moochalla, Mr and Mrs F A
Edlich, Mr P	Nolan, Mr
Ebrahim, Mr and Mrs A A	
Eck, Mr A	Ratnagar, Mr R D
Ferguson, Mr A	Mary Rose, Sister
Gillispie, Capt R and Mrs	Timosei, Mr G
Grimm, Mr W	Baker Vidal, Mr
Gandhi, Mr N P	Gillmon, Mr and Mrs
Housein, Mrs H A	Way, Mr G
Zohn Hoson, Mr	Normal, Lieut
Hassan, Mr and Mrs A and infant	Patheris, Mr and Mrs M A
Hassan, Mr K	
Kanga, Mr R K	

A man was arrested in Montreal recently for wearing an overcoat in the street when the thermometer stood at nearly 100 degrees in the shade. The policeman who arrested him thought he was insane.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other" would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Dr. Bentley's Report.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

Dr. Sukhia resumed the debate on Dr. Master's motion referring to a committee Dr. Bentley's report on his investigation into the causes of malaria in Bombay, and the measures necessary for its control and requesting the committee to learn from the Commissioner whether any appreciable difference in the incidence of malarial fever, had occurred in the city by the adoption of the policy of closing and covering wells and tanks in various parts of the city for the last four or five years, and whether it was desirable to continue the policy in the way in which it had been enforced hitherto.

Dr. Sukhia criticised the report paragraph by paragraph and said that though the report was very interesting and instructive, he asked the members of the Corporation not to accept everything that was stated in it. He reminded the Board how they had in the past learnt by experience that every expert opinion should not be taken for "Gospel truth." In 1908, he said Major Liston, the present head of the Government Bacteriological Department, had given a lecture on the spread of malaria and no one then expected that three years later Dr. Bentley would come forward to contradict the statements. The Standing Committee, he said, had 223 proposals before it in connection with the covering of wells; 95 wells had been completely filled in or hermetically sealed; and 140 cases were still pending as the Commissioner had not submitted analyses of the water. He hoped the committee would bear in mind, while considering Dr. Bentley's report that there were many statements which required careful investigation before being accepted.

Mr. Shapurji S. Mistry next spoke on the subject and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna suggested that the Committee, while considering the question of cost, would bear in mind that the Government had offered one lakh and the rest of the cost was to be borne by the Corporation. But as the report stated that the epidemic was due, in a large measure, to operations carried out by the Port Trust it was therefore desirable that the Port Trust should also contribute to the cost as well as the Railways.

Dr. Dadachanji supported Sir Bhalchandra's suggestion. He also moved a rider, which was accepted by Dr. Master, the mover of the resolution, that the Committee should send for papers as far as possible and examine witnesses.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that he had gone through the report carefully and found that Dr. Bentley had accepted certain theories as foregone conclusions and then deduced his own conclusions, after putting together certain facts that he came across in the course of his investigations. These conclusions could not be accepted. As to the statistics he did not think it was desirable to accept them. He was also against the statutory obligation suggested by Dr. Bentley and he hoped every member on the Legislative Council would oppose any such legislation which might be proposed.

Mr. Kavasji Readymoney suggested that the report was a scientific one, but as it contained several suggestions which dealt with the people's ordinary mode of living and localities where a particular community lived, the Committee should consider the report from a practical point of view too.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

EXAMINATION OF MILCH CATTLE.

Consideration was given to the letter from the Commissioner reporting with reference to the Corporation Resolution on the subject of a systematic examination of milch cattle, with a view to detecting cattle suffering from communicable disease and preventing their milk being sold to the public. He stated that the Veterinary Staff inspected about 2,000 animals daily and such of them as suffered from foot and mouth disease and rinderpest were segregated in the Municipal Hospital in Haines Road. Besides this, the bye-laws enjoined that owners of milch cattle, when they found any of their animals suffering from any infectious disease, must report them to the Health Officer. The most important communicable disease from which milch cattle suffered was, however, tuberculosis, and this disease could not be satisfactorily detected by mere physical examination of the animals. The most reliable method of detecting this disease was by injecting tuberculin. It was for the Committee seriously to consider whether the Corporation should not ask for power to examine animals in this way. It was sought to prevent the sale of tuberculous milk. It would seem wiser to go to the fountain head, and prevent tuberculous animals being used for milking purposes at all. With regard to the prevention of sale to the public of the milk of animals suffering from communicable disease, he referred the Corporation to his letter in which he had suggested amendments of the Municipal and Adulteration of Ghee Acts. When these amendments, which seemed to him simple and necessary, were made law, they should have sufficient powers to deal with the evil.

The Corporation resolved to accept the Commissioner's suggestions.

SUGGESTING AN ADDITIONAL SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

The Board next considered a letter from the Commissioner, inviting attention to the impediments which were put in the way of efficient sanitation and general Municipal administration of the city by the inadequate manner in which cases under the Municipal Act were taken up and dealt with by the Presidency Magistrates and suggesting remedies for the same.

The Commissioner's letter ran: "I have the honour to draw the attention of the Corporation to serious impediments which are put in the way of the efficient sanitation and the general Municipal administration of the City by the inadequate manner in which cases under the Municipal Act are at present taken up and dealt with by the Presidency Magistrates. It is almost generally the case that the officers of the different Departments are only allowed to lodge complaints once a fortnight. It often happens that the number of complaints, which the License Department and the Health Department desire to lodge amount to 70 or 80 for each Department. They are, however, limited by the wish of the Magistrate, expressed either directly or indirectly, to lodging 35 or 40 complaints. In the remainder of the cases, the Departments are obliged to resort to further notices in the hope that the cause of offence complained of will be voluntarily removed by the persons concerned. It need hardly be pointed out that this amounts to a negation of the procedure provided by law in the case of nearly half the Municipal cases. Such of the complaints as the Magistrates are able to entertain they are obliged from pressure of their other work to dispose of in as hasty a manner as possible. This leads to the ready granting of adjournments with the result that cases of admitted offences drag on for months and even years. Moreover, inspection of the locality concerned, which is especially necessary in Municipal cases to admit of the seriousness of the charge being ascertained, is so rare as to be practically unknown. The haste with which the Presidency Magistrates are obliged to dispose of the cases before them is doubtless largely responsible for the leniency of the punishment inflicted. In the year 1910 the punishment on conviction in the Health Department cases averaged Rs. 3-7-0. In the Engineering Department the average was Rs. 2-10-0 and in the Licensing Department Rs. 6-4-0. I have no desire to ask for severe or penal sentences in ordinary Municipal cases, but repeated and serious breaches of the law should be distinguished by a heavier penalty. At present the Magistrates, doubtless because they have no time to discriminate between the cases, appear to have one general standard of leniency. They are especially unwilling to inflict continuing penalties. The result is that the offending parties in, for example, the case of unauthorised cattle stables prefer to pay the small fine inflicted which they know cannot be repeated until many months have passed, rather than to make any effort to meet the Municipal requirement. It would be a mistake to suppose that increased facilities for prosecution would mean greater powers of oppression or corruption by the Municipal subordinates. On the contrary, whereas at present the Municipal subordinate is obliged to pick and choose among the cases which he has to bring forward, it is obvious that ready opportunity for favouritism and corruption exists. Moreover, the prompt disposal of cases and the inspections where necessary of the site would prevent unfair cases being brought more readily than is at present the case. I am aware that a Committee of the Corporation reported in 1902, against any alteration of the existing arrangement for the trial of Municipal cases. They did so on the ground that, while a Bench of Magistrates would be unsuitable, a special Magistrate would not be desirable, because he would not command such confidence as the Presidency Magistrates do at present. With regard to this, however, it may be pointed out that such a Magistrate exists in Calcutta without apparently any such result as was anticipated by the Committee. Moreover, there is no reason why the Magistrate in charge of Municipal cases should try them continuously. The duty might be allotted to the various Presidency Magistrates at the discretion of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Committee, however, was further influenced by the possibility of the Magisterial charges being put by Government on the Corporation owing to the appointment of a special Magistrate. I think that this fear need no longer be entertained. I would point out that the fines realised in consequence of the cases, tried by the Municipal Magistrate in Calcutta, amounted in the year 1909-10, to no less than Rs. 68,959. Even in Bombay with, as I have pointed out, only a portion of the cases tried and an inadequate standard of punishment, the fines in 1910 amounted to Rs. 12,201. There would thus be ample fines realised for the appointment of an additional Magistrate, without entailing any extra expenses either upon the Corporation or upon Government. If, however, the Corporation are unwilling to agree to the appointment of an additional Magistrate, it would be possible to relieve the pressure at present existing by empowering the benches of the Honorary Magistrates to try cases arising under several sections of the Municipal Act. Since the Committee's report of 1902 was submitted, benches of Honorary Magistrates have been created in Bombay, and have worked with very considerable success, and have greatly relieved the burden of Presidency Magistrates. There is no doubt therefore that cases under many sections of the Municipal Act could be entrusted to these Magistrates without any danger to the rights of the public. At the same time I consider that this would be a remedy decidedly inferior to the appointment of an additional Magistrate since the standard of severity would be likely to vary more greatly among the various benches than would in the case of a Magistrate solely employed in the trial of cases. The trial of such cases by local men might, moreover, cause ill-felling in some cases, and would be objectionable when the Honorary Magistrates were themselves members of the Corporation. Another most necessary step for the trial of Municipal cases is the appointment of pleaders to conduct these cases on behalf of the Municipality. At present the various Departmental heads have to prepare and conduct the cases themselves. They naturally cannot do so as well as trained lawyers and in many cases in which their evidence would be of real assistance to Magistrates, it loses its value on account of the officers appearing and acting as prosecutors. Moreover, the officers are thereby often unduly detained when they would be more usefully employed elsewhere. The Municipal solicitors are occasionally employed, but their services can only be utilized in important cases. In Calcutta, pleaders are regularly employed for such cases and I think it would be advisable to appoint such pleaders for different divisions in the City. Their salary would be fully covered by the realisations of fines. I would finally point out that the Municipal Staff are at a great disadvantage when compared with the staff in European cities, from the fact that the police give them practically no assistance in Municipal cases. In cities of Great Britain, the Police are to a great extent under the control of the local bodies and they naturally co-operate more readily in preventing and detecting Municipal offences than is the case in Bombay, where they regard themselves as entertained for entirely different duties. If, therefore, the Municipal staff are in addition hampered in the prompt disposal of the cases, which they themselves discover and bring to trial, it is not fair to blame them for the existence of nuisances and open infringements of the Municipal Law which they are often powerless to prevent."

The letter was referred to a Committee.

AMERICAN IMPRESSIONS.

Lecture by Prof. Fraser.

Under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society, Professor J. Nelson Fraser delivered a lecture yesterday on "Some American Impressions," the Hon'ble Sir Bazil Scott, Chief Justice, presiding.

The lecturer said he proposed dealing that evening with the social and the spiritual life of America. The form of Government in America was democracy, but it was democracy only in so far that the country was ruled by officials chosen by the popular vote, because there the officials possessed vastly superior powers to those enjoyed by officials in other countries. The President of the U. S. A. was something different from the King or the Prime Minister of England. He was allowed by the constitution greater powers than the King and he was less responsible to the Senate than the Prime Minister was to Parliament. The present system of Government in America hardly conformed to the ideal of democratic government as enunciated by Abraham Lincoln, namely of government by the people and for the people. Turning to law, the lecturer said the judges received poor salaries there and it was consequently naturally difficult to get able men to accept judgeship. As to education, its condition formerly was the same as in England, but fifty years ago education was taken up in right earnest as a function of the State.

The system of education there had rendered the home a bore and the school the centre of interest and attraction for the children. The parents receded into the background and the school had become everything to the children. And naturally the question arose: Where did the home come in? It looked as if it was going to be one of the most serious problems in America. The interest taken in the question of education in America was much greater than that taken in India as was proved only the other day by the attendance at the meeting called to revive the Bombay Teachers' Association when only a few members attended.

It had been said that in America the dollar was everything. But the American wanted to get rich not so much because he loved money but because he wished to achieve success. And the ideal of getting rich was not altogether a sordid ideal. The lecturer then dealt with the spiritual life of America.

The Chairman, moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and asked the students present to bear in mind the important aspects of social life which the lecturer had dwelt upon that evening, so that they might become useful citizens of the Empire.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, who, he said, had shown his deep interest in the work and life of the students by presiding there that evening.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 15th August.

There will be drill at the Town Hall this Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

2. Mr Harold Haynes Hood having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "C" Troop.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 15th August.

642. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—

Thursday 17th instant—"G" Coy Sunday the 27th instant, "D" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

643. Rifle Club.—The Range at Ghatkopar is allotted to the Rifle Club matches 13 to 15 on Sunday the 20th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a. m.

644. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday, the 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

645. Command—Captain C N Moberly having returned from leave, resumed command of "D" Coy from the 11th instant.

646. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave absence to No 6464 Vol A O St John Dixon, "G" Coy from 27th August to 26th November 1911.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The shade temperature in the central Berlin streets in mail week reached 104. Enormous numbers sought relief in the lake and forest resorts in the environs of Berlin. Numerous cases of heat-stroke occurred at Stettin, Hamburg, Cologne, and other towns.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SALE OF "DARIA MEHEL" ORDERED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar there was called on the suit brought by the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, against Naraji Dwarkadas for decree absolute.

Mr. Bhandarkar, holding Mr. Setalwad's brief, appeared for the Bank, the defendant did not appear.

Mr. Bhandarkar said his Lordship, on the 31st January last, passed a decree nisi for Rs. 2,61,351 in favour of the Bank. The time to pay expired on the 31st July last. Nothing had been paid. The property mortgaged was the "Daria Mehel." He now applied for a decree absolute for a sale, but as the same if the defendant will make some arrangements to pay, his clients would not proceed with the sale.

His Lordship made the decree absolute with costs to be added to the mortgage debt.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen G. Chandavarker disposed of the appeal in the case in which Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge of Satara, convicted Bhiva Babaji of murder and sentenced him to death.

Mr. S. K. Sane appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the murdered woman Jai was married to the accused some twelve years ago. They never got on well and the wife ran away every time she was sent to the husband's house. On the last occasion when she was sent to her husband, he shut her in a room at night and strangled her.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal, said the accused was a powerful young man of about 20. The evidence with regard to the murder was perfectly clear. There could be no doubt that if in a sudden fit of passion, the accused had taken up a non-lethal weapon and struck her with it and caused her death, it might have been a very different matter, but they must have regard to the fact that he killed his wife by strangling her with his hands and it was evident that that was an act which required persistent deliberation. Under the circumstances they felt it their duty to confirm the sentence of death and dismiss the appeal.

HEAVY INTEREST DISALLOWED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the appeal of Abdul Latif Haji Samar against a judgment of Mr. Justice Robertson who in a suit brought by the plaintiff against one Haji Musa Haji Cassum, allowed six per cent interest on the amount claimed, the plaintiff having claimed eighteen per cent.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Company, appeared for the plaintiff-appellant; the respondent did not appear.

The plaintiff brought, his suit on four hundies, which were silent as to the rate of interest. The plaintiff set up an oral agreement that the defendant had agreed to pay 18 per cent. interest. This the Judge disallowed.

After hearing Mr. Kanga, their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the order of the lower Court.

INSOLVENT RESTRAINED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the appeal of Messrs. A. W. Campbell and Co. against an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman in insolvency who had dismissed their application against Jivraj Narsey, an adjudged insolvent with costs.

Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, appeared for the appellants, Mr. Joshi, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Company, was for the insolvent.

It appeared that after the appellants had the respondent adjudicated an insolvent, they applied for an order against the insolvent restraining him from receiving a monthly sum of Rs. 100 from the Receiver in a petition suit brought against him, and for an order directing the Official Assignee to receive the amount on behalf of the creditors. Mr. Justice Beaman dismissed the motion, hence the appeal.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships reversed the order of the lower Court, allowed the appeal with costs throughout, and made an order in terms of the motion. The insolvent was ordered to refund the amount he had received since this application, but execution was ordered to be stayed for a month. He was given liberty, if so advised, to apply to the Commissioner.

PROBATE REFUSED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the suit brought by Shomeshwar Bhaishankar and two others against Selat Hanlal Nandlal and two others for obtaining probate of the will of one Someshwar Ganpatram of Nadiad.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. G. N. Thakor, appeared for the appellants; Mr. Trieumlal R. Desai appeared for the first two respondents and he also appeared with Mr. G. S. Rao for the third respondent.

The will was said to have been written by the deceased himself, and to have been executed in the presence of the two trustees, one of whom died ten days after the testator. The defence was that no such will was executed.

Mr. Elliott, in the course of his judgment, said that the circumstances revealed in the case raised a strong presumption against the existence of the will and that there was good ground for believing that the will produced in Court did not exist, Manilal, who put himself up as a trustee under the will, had, the learned Judge said without the slightest hesitation, given false evidence wilfully and his Honour characterised the man as a liar and a forger. For these reasons, he dismissed the application for probate with costs.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the decree of the lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

WIDOWS' ESTATE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar who dismissed the suit brought by Madavji Devchand and others against Tribhovan Virchand and another with costs.

Mr. W. C. J. Shorts and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Khambatta, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, for the respondents.

The appellants claimed a share in the estate of one Ratanlal Shamji (valued at about Rs. 35,000), which had passed to the deceased's two widows as the next reversionaries.

The respondents said that according to the custom prevailing among the Jains, the widows had become absolutely entitled to the share which had been gifted to them, the respondents.

The learned Judge held the defence proved and dismissed the suit with costs.

Arguments in appeal are proceeding.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod heard a reference from the Special Collector regarding a dispute over certain lands at Hornby Road.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Mulla appeared for the claimant Pestonji Hormusji; Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Kanga appeared for the Improvement Trust.

The lands were acquired by Government for the G. I. P. Railway and a heavy compensation amounting to over a lakh of rupees was ordered to be given to the owner of the lands. The compensation was claimed by the Improvement Trust as well as by Pestanji Hormusji, both claiming to be the owners. Hence the Collector referred the case to the High Court for the apportionment of the compensation.

The case is proceeding.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

847-07	Mulji and K Madanji Devchand and others vs Tribhowan Virchand and another Captain and V
998-08	S A Tyabji Krishnaya Subhaya and others vs Narayandas Kanji Little and Co
584-10	Bhaishankar K and G Mamon Boohoomiya Joosabmiya vs Sakarbai widow Nanu H and Co.
114-10	Pestonji R K and Co Abdul Kayum Ebrahim and others vs Sharafally Mahomedally Mahomadally Tawalla Payne and Co
2-10	Crawford B and Co The Municipal Commr for the City of Bombay and another vs Muncherji Pestonji Choksey Ardeshir H D and Co
1025-09	Hiralal and Co Golam Hussein Mulla Hussanalli vs Ramabai widow and another
477-09	Mirza M and M Kapilram Hadreoram vs Atmaram H Nazar and others Edgelow G W and Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer R. Rubattino 2,618 tons, Captain L. Mancini, for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Obra 3,520 tons, Captain J. Addenbrook, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Harpenden, 2,301 tons, Captain A. G. Cromack, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast

The steamer Indiana, 2,873 tons, Captain F. Stewart, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Freemantle and Bunbury with a cargo of sleepers, and timber.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons Captain W. H. Hood will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Denbigh Hall, 3,210 tons, Captain J. E Denton will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 12th Aug. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Duffe in...Huddleston .... R I M
R I M S Hastings ...Comdr ...Luck .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 14.

Fakhri .....2555 Baldvin.....Bo & P S N Co
Galles .....555 Wyatt.....K Nixon & Co
Hatumet .....2684 Peters .....T M & Co
Harpenden..... ...2802 Cromack ...Andrew Yule & Co
Mahammadi..... 1251 Jardie ...15-7...B & P S N Co
Pundua .....2126 Logan .....& M & Co
Semida.....3438 Swanson .....M M & Co
Assaye .....4359 Cooxman ...Shanghai ...29-8..... P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Shah Jehan	3566	McBear	Jeddah	15-8	M J & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3437	Hood	Karachi	14-8	K Nixon & Co
M Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick	Anger Head	15-8	MM & Co
N Hemayun	3154	Maloney	Red Sea Ports	18-8	B & P S N Co
O Nasri	911	Watson	15-8	Bo & P S N Co	
P Hohenfels	3407	Muller	21-3	Wm A Graham & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Obra	3521	Addenbrook	Calcutta	15-8	M M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Robertson	L'pool	21-8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri	2630	Figari			R Line
4 R Rubattino	2632	Mancini	Genoa	1 -8	R Line
6 President	2086	Bremer	Durban	17-8	A S & Co
7 Madura	1273	Pratt	Persian Gulf	16-8	M M & Co
8 Denbigh Hall	3211	Denton	Karachi	13-8	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Delta	478	Martin	Shanghai	16-8	P & O Co
12 & 13 Caledonia	8429	Snow			P & O Co
14 Lhasa	900	McDearmed	Karachi	18-8	MM & Co

P & O Dock

Symecia	2558	Williams			E Tajbhoy

M W D D

Onda	3410	Reddock	Rangoon	16-8	M M & Co

B I Dock

Kola	510	Morrison			M M & Co

Off side N

Lawoe	1317	Francis	Repairing		H T Ayoob

H W P D

Saraswati	441	Ebram			B S N Co
Mahsandi	543	Ahmed			B S N Co

H W V D

Dumra	763	Manley	Buchan	17-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander	From
13	Indiana	Stewart	Fremantle, July 8

DEPARTURES

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Clan Cumming	Gourlay	Antwerp, &c
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Obra, Addenbrook, for Calcutta
" R Rubattino, Mancini, for Genoa
" Denbigh Hall, Denton, for Liverpool via Karachi
" Trafford Hall, Hood, for Liverpool via Karachi

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading yesterday for the Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf arrived at Tanga from Bombay on the 11th instant via Lamu and Mombasa.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—42 bales wool, Hirjee Mitha and Co; 16 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 bales wool, M Kanjidas; 99 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 231 bales wool, W Koondumal; 7 bales wool, W Jagraham and Co; 16 bales wool, M Madangopal; 70 bales wool, M Talis; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 65 bales wool, D Nagjee; 25 bales wool, B Agarchand; 1,000 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—650 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 1,275 cwts oil cakes, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—43 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—912 bales cotton 999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2,800 cwts mowrasseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 16 cwts mica, H Currance and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji 94 cwts gum, S Arjun.

FOR PASAGES.

Elysia s—70 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—25 bales cotton, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—100 cwts castorseeds, M Jafferbhoy; 1,521 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat C Baggiano and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Elysia s—45 cwts Mendi powder, Munshi Todaskally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—40 cwts dry fruits, S Vazir, 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy 10 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 30 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

Capri s—27 cwts hingda, M Jamnadas and Co; 200 bales twist M M Essabhoy 100 bales twist: Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—50 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 113 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium S Tatsons and Co; 9 chests opium M H Dedashti 32 chests opium C Bamonji and Co; 9 chests opium F Sorabji 10 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co 5 chests opium, M Gajanand.

Capri s—100 bales twist S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—16 cwts gum, A Allarakhia and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—90 lbs ivory, Habib Rawji.

The aviators Aubrun and Divetain made some remarkable flights at Cherbourg in mail week, Aubrun flew over the Transatlantic liners "Oceanic" and "Kaiser Wilhelm," being at one time hidden by the smoke from their funnels. Divetain flew over the town and afterwards carried out evolutions at a height of 3,000 feet round the Roule mountains.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FRANCIS & DAY'S.
30TH SONG ANNUAL.
Words and Music Complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
ANNAS 10
CONTENTS.

Put on your hat to, little girlie — Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera ... ... Willie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ... Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning — Harry Lauder
Flanagan ... ... Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon — G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town — Miss Ethel Leervey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy! Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie. Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake ... ... Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline ... ... Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ... Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street — Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is — Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is playing — Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me — Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy ... ... Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan — Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ... Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie. Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ... Billy Merson
Shirts ... ... Moray Cash
We don't want a girl ... ... Rich and Rich

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY,

JUST PUBLISHED.

SHEARDS 36th
VARIETY ANNUAL.
Words and Music complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
ANNAS 10.
CONTENTS :—

Oh! The Hobble, The Horrible Hobble — Nellie Wallace
T. R. O. U. B. L. E. (Those Wedding Bells are ringing) ... ... Joe Archer
The Gas Inspector ... ... Little Tich
What would England do without the Boys like me ... ... Joe Archer
I can't him my Chocolate Soldier because he works at Fry's... ... ... Lilian French
Charles II ... ... George Robey
With this Hat on ... ... Tom, Woolwell
My Dusky Queen of Night... ... Gilbert Edwards
If you must love some one, wont you please love me ... ... Melville and Russell
Oh! the Lock Step! ... ... Nelli Wallace
Any old Iron? ... ...Harry Champion
It's so simple ... ... Jack Smiles
It's the old, old story ... ... Tom Leamore
When the days are growing shorter in the fall ... ... Will Morris
My Lancashire Lass... ... ... Will Norris
It's my night out to-night! You're the real thing all the time ... ... Charles Stevens
When the sunrise paints the distant Hills with Rose ... ... Song and Quartett Refrain
Beware! Beware! (Chirgwin's parody on "Asleep in the Deep" ... G. H. Chirgwin.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE 4TH PLANET
SONG FOLIO.
Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
ANNAS 10.
CONTENTS :—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes — Chas. B. Whittle
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray! — Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ... G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ... Miss Edna Latoune
The Moonlight Promenade ... George Lashwood
Up she goes! ... ... Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at the Isle of Man — Miss Ella Retford
Poppies ... ... Willie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina — Miss Edie Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade — Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah ... ... G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular? — Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arms around me — Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh! the Picture Show ... Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ... Miss Ada Martine
Violet ... ... Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ... Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell 'em that I'm your Uncle ... Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one? — Chas. B. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ... Harry Simms
That comes fra' Lancashire ... Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh! the Sunday morning walk — Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain — Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy? Miss May Mars
Cheer up! My Highland Lassie — Miss Dorothy Ward

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.

O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 15th August, 1911.

LORD SELBORNE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

CONSIDERING the large majority that supports the Liberal Government, its Ministers have been subjected to a full measure of heckling in and out of Parliament during the last few months. One of the most serious charges made was that voiced by Lord Selborne at a luncheon given in his honour at the Constitutional Club, shortly before last mail left, when he reviewed the attitude of the Government towards the Courts of Justice and the Civil Service and ventured to prophesy in no uncertain tones that unless examination was rigidly made the test of fitness for appointments, "a recurrence of the organised bribery and corruption of the 18th century" would be the result. His Lordship dwelt on "the huge growth of the bureaucracy," on the increase of official interference with every institution in the country. Private citizens were yearly coming more and more "under the heel of the bureaucracy in London," and Local Government, the pride and boast of England, was endangered. He contended that the efforts of the present Government have been exerted to control, from Westminster, the action of the borough and county councils, to rule them by theorists who know absolutely nothing of the constantly changing conditions of different parts of the country. He marked with disapproval that the appointments in the Civil Service are now regulated by the patronage of Ministers and not according to the merits of the individuals on their past records. This is a serious accusation if it be true. Even the possibility that the relative or the protege of one man may be quite as well qualified as the relative or protege of another, does not recommend the practice, particularly in a country that professes its faith in competitive examinations.

The Government was not inaptly described by the late High Commissioner for South Africa as having all the features of a trust without its efficiency, and he enumerated a nuber of instances in the Educational Department which illustrated the determination of the Ministers to reward those who supported them and pointed out the scant measure of grace accorded to county councils in respect of the Small Holdings Acts. The nineteenth century had effected much needed reforms in the Civil Service. From being the happy hunting-ground of a Minister, or a prominent Peer it had been transformed into a service that was the pride and admiration of the world. Its faults were few and were limited to an extravagant use of red-type. But now the action of the Government in multiplying appointments and giving them away without passing the candidates through the narrow gate of an Examination, simply at the will of private patronage must inevitably tend to disorganise and demoralise the Civil Service. The remedy, he insisted, is plain enough, namely, to return to the rigid enforcement of the system of appointment by the Civil Service Commissioners as is done in Australia, where the Commissioners are as independent of the Government or the Parliament, as Judges are. Lord Selborne will cheerfully pay high taxes when they are utilised for old-age pensions and the Navy, but "to pay taxes to enable Radicals to destroy the Civil Service or discharge party debts was a humiliation and a public wrong." He little knew when he dwelt on the courteous and considerate treatment of the minority by the majority of the moment in the good old-times, that before three days he would behold the condign punishment administered to a not inconsiderable majority by an indignant minority in the high Parliament of Westminster. The tables were very effectively turned there as far as courtesy and respect went. As for the impatient attitude of the Government towards Courts of Law, it might be expected from Socialists, but it was a new departure for Ministers of the Crown, such as Mr. Runciman and Mr. Churchill, to join socialists in attacking judges and the administration of the law.

A systematised contempt for law and justice is freely displayed by Government "the disease of the tyrant" is already among them, declared Lord Selborne, the good old type of public opinion that was independent of either party has no longer any influence in the country. Ministers wanted only the opinion of their own party, the approval of their own Press, nothing else mattered now. He spoke of the "golden shower" that fell on every part of the organisation, even members of Parliament had their share, the most deserving section, judging by the proportion they received, being members for Wales and Monmouthshire. More than half of the Welsh Radical members had been given honours or appointments and certain sections of the Press had not been forgotten. The noble but irate Lord rubbed well into the Government his disapproval of the resolution to make as many of their friends happy as possible with which he credits them. The same day that saw the publication of his speech, an emphatic protest, was passed at a conference of the Fabian Society relative to patronage in the Civil Service and forwarded to the Prime Minister. This document asks that provision should be made by which men and women of all classes who are fit to benefit by it should have access to the Universities and protests against the present narrow and illiberal provision for higher education which practically shuts out of the higher branches of the Civil Service all but those who have been educated in the great public schools and the Universities. Mr. Asquith is being bombarded from every side and will find it hard to satisfy every one. If all parties complain there must be more foundation for the growls heard in every corner of the Kingdom than can be discovered in the envious discontent that the distribution of favours to individuals, however eminent or deserving, too often arouses. If the enormous increase in the number of Civil Servants of every degree is necessary and it certainly is, seeing the multiplication of departments and the heavy work entailed by Labour Exchanges, extensions of offices, Old Age Pensions Acts, Land Acts and the rest, some better system might be devised or one less open to cavil, for the selection of office-holders than the friendly feelings of Ministers and their henchmen.

MOB LAW. THE continual growth of lawlessness which characterises the behaviour of British strikers is creating a situation which holds the gravest consequences for the United Kingdom. We are being forced to consideration of the question; "Is England to be ruled by mob law?" The rank and file of Labour are being intoxicated by their own success. The surrender to their demands, which has almost invariably resulted from the strikes of the last two years, few of which have not been characterised by scenes of greater or lesser seriousness, seems to have convinced the British workmen that methods of terrorism are his most effective weapon. The evil has spread with such startling rapidity during the last few months and especially the last few weeks, that now it is impossible for a labour dispute to arise without physical conflict between strikers and police and wilful destruction of property almost immediately following. The situation has, so far, culminated in the extraordinary occurrences at Liverpool and Glasgow, reported in yesterday's Reuter cables, and described as the fiercest rioting in the annals of British strikes. While the strikers in Glasgow were committing extraordinary depredations on the Corporation's tramways, damaging no less than 150 cars, and holding up the service by daring the drivers to drive over them, an even more remarkable state of affairs had been allowed to occur in Liverpool. Here a battle between police and rioters in the streets lasted for hours and resulted in injuries more or less serious to over 250 people. "The Square" was left littered with the bodies of wounded and bleeding men, and the task of attending to their injuries over-taxed the resources of the hospitals. The significance of the Liverpool riots lies in this, that although the rioters waged this long and arduous battle with the police at the first sight of armed troops, forming across the road for rifle-fire, they immediately fled. We hope that this lesson will not be lost upon the Government and that should further rioting occur, as no doubt it will, the Riot Act will be read and the troops be called up in the first instance. The Home Secretary, we think, may be very pertinently asked why on this occasion a plucky police force should have been called upon to wage an unequal fight for so long and with such damage to themselves, without the intervention of military force. It will be noted that in the first estimate of the number of casualties, which Reuter cabled, it was stated that the majority of the injured men were police. It must be evident to the most humanitarian conscience that the only way, in which these labour riots can be stopped is by a display of superior force, and the rioters themselves have proved that that force must necessarily be military. At the same time a lesson may be administered in another way. We note that ninety persons have been arrested, and if the Bench does its duty, in every instance where the guilt of the accused can be clearly proved, a severe sentence of imprisonment should be imposed.

SOUTH AFRICAN LAND SETTLEMENT. REUTER cabled to us some few weeks ago a generous summary of a fiery speech, which had been made by General Hertzog against the land settlement policy, which is being advocated in South Africa. The General protested strongly against the large immigration of agriculturists, which it was proposed to encourage. However influential as he is amongst Dutch politicians, his appeals on this occasion seem to have had little effect, and a programme for the closer settlement of the agricultural areas is likely to be put into motion. The Union Parliament referred the question to a select committee and this body has now made a report strongly in its favour, which is at the moment under the consideration of the Government. The Committee is stated to have come to the conclusion that the future development of South Africa on civilised lines will only be possible by the presence of a virile white race, and that there is substantial risk of the gravest consequences to the white population, unless it can be greatly strengthened and constantly recruited. Moreover, that the Union does not at present produce nearly sufficient foodstuffs for its own needs, and therefore war or even the threat of war would entail much distress amongst the population. The Committee accordingly expressly recommends that the best interests of the Union would be served by augmenting the ranks of the settlers with arrivals from overseas. It seems undoubted, it says, that the chances of individual prosperity are always greater when settlers from overseas are in close farming touch with the young South-African-born farmers. The one class has obviously much to learn from the other, and the interchange of ideas seems invariably to lead to close and individual friendship between the races. The Committee considers that there are at present enough suitable South Africans to justify an immediate beginning, and recommends that steps should at once be taken to introduce desirable settlers from the United Kingdom. These should receive no gratuities from the State, but suitable settlers should be granted sea and land transport at very low rates, and should be provided with dwellings, boundary fences, etc. at cost price, and helped in other ways. The Committee also recommend that a substantial loan should be raised by the Government, to be expended at the rate of about half a million annually in the purchase of suitable land for settlement and in advancing loans for the purchase of farms. The proposals seem to be a practical effort to secure a sound and substantial class of emigrant. Whether they will offer sufficient inducement to be successful in their object will remain to be seen, but we certainly think that they are more likely to find favour with South Africans generally than the old "Afrika for the Afrikander" policy, which is now hopelessly out of date.

COTTON IN NYASSALAND. NYASSALAND is becoming an increasingly important centre of cotton cultivation, and the mail papers contain some interesting statements, which emanate from the Governor, Sir William Manning, regarding it. It is reported that the local value of exported cotton has nearly doubled in a single year, having risen from £26,000 to over £50,000. In the general trade advance which the Protectorate has experienced the native cotton industry has participated in a striking manner, its output having increased in the past season from 220 tons to 697 tons, while it is estimated that the coming crop will yield at least 1,200 tons. The exports of tobacco and rubber have also practically doubled, and the cultivation of tea is rapidly expanding. In view of this growing agricultural prosperity the Governor is giving serious attention to the labour problem. Nyassaland, he says, can no longer afford to dispense with any part of her labour, the local demand for which is already greater than the supply, and Sir William Manning considers that if the progress of the industries is to continue every lawful means must be employed to discourage emigration. The Governor is also giving close attention to the question of economies in the administration. The way having now been paved for the ascendancy of the civil tribunals, he considers that the Protectorate can safely dispense with a considerable proportion of its regular troops, and a commencement has accordingly been made by the disbandment of two companies of the 1st Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DR. DENISON ROSS paid a flying visit to Calcutta at the end of last week. It is believed that the visit was in connection with the proposed creation of a Central Oriental Institute in Calcutta.

THE Simla streets are being lighted with a new system of lofty lamps as an experiment. An electric light station is being built by the side of the Station Library.

THE health of Simla has been very fair, although the weather has been eccentric. Only a few cases of measles among children and ordinary coughs and colds among the adults have been reported.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd July 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 41,736 maunds with an increase of Rs. 26,229 in the earnings.

IT is stated at Cardiff, that 100 Chinamen who applied to join the Seamen's Union were refused, though mainly British subjects from Hong Kong.

THE Women's Freedom League, in view of Mr. Asquith's definite promise to give facilities for next session, has decided to suspend its anti-Government policy.

THE British naval airship, dubbed the "Mayfly," is expected to make a reappearance at Cavandish Dock, Barrow, soon. Her first appearance, from May 22 to May 25, was for a test of stability and buoyancy. The coming one will be a test for flight.

RUSSIA has awakened to the fact that large numbers of Chinamen have, for long past, been penetrating to every corner of the Empire, and measures are being taken to institute a more searching enquiry into their identity and purpose. Up to the present, these enterprising Celestials have freely passed throughout the length and breadth of Russia on passports which no one outside the Russian Foreign Office can read. An order has been issued that Chinamen must produce passports like other nationals or take the usual consequences of deportation.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Mr. Fisher and Imperialism.

THE RACIAL PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, AUGUST 1.

THE Governor-General designate and Lady Denman arrived at Adelaide by the R. M. S. Omrah, on Saturday morning and were met by Captain Fletcher, of the State Government House staff, and representatives of the Government. They were accorded an official welcome by the Mayor of Port Adelaide (Mr. W. T. Rofe) and members of the Council, and presented with an illuminated address. Lord Denman, in reply, said that this was the first address he had had the honour to receive on Australian shores and, therefore, the ceremony was peculiarly welcome to Lady Denman and himself. He thanked them sincerely for their loyal expressions in regard to the King, whose representative he was about to become in this magnificent country. Anyone who had had the privilege as he had, to witness the Coronation celebrations in Westminster Abbey a few weeks ago, and had seen the enthusiasm of the representatives from the oversea dominions, could have no doubt concerning the loyalty of Australians. He was convinced that those sentiments would always continue. He would look forward to the opportunity to become better acquainted with South Australia.

Lord and Lady Denman then proceeded to Government House, and had luncheon with Sir Day and Lady Bosanquet. Afterwards they returned to the R. M. S. Omrah, which sailed for Melbourne late in the afternoon.

A message of welcome was despatched to Adelaide to Lord Denman by the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) on behalf of the Commonwealth Ministry. Lord Denman replied as follows:—"Very many thanks to yourself and your colleagues for your most kind message of welcome. I share your wishes and hopes for the prosperity of Australia during my term of office."

MR. FISHER AND THE IMPERIAL OUTLOOK.

In the latest "Review of Reviews," Mr. W. T Stead publishes an interview with Mr. Andrew Fisher, in which the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, discussing the Imperial outlook, is reported to have said:—"Don't talk of Empire. We are not an Empire. No end of mischief has arisen from the use of that word. We are a very loose association of five nations, each independent, each willing for the time to remain in fraternal co-operative union with Great Britain and each other, but only on condition that if at any time or any cause we decide to terminate that connection, no one can say us nay. We are independent, self-governing communities, untrammelled by laws, treaties and constitutions. We are free to take our own course in our own interests without anyone preventing us. There is no necessity to say that we will or will not take part in England's wars We recognise that our territory is subject to attack by England's enemy, and that if threatened we should have to decide whether we should defend ourselves or whether, if we thought the war unjust, and England's enemy right, we should haul down the Union Jack, hoist our own flag, and start on our own. We don't expect attack or contemplate independence, because, except as ridding ourselves of the risk of being attacked by England's foes, we gain nothing if we are independent as any other sovereign State, and might lose much." Mr. Fisher also developed his well-known views respecting an enlarged conference not limited to the six nations. The time, he said to have added, has arrived for associating the sovereign independent nations for mutual help and the maintenance of the general peace.

When reminded of the proposed celebration in 1814 of the hundred years' peace between the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Fisher said nowhere would the movement be more popular than in Australia. He was rather taken with Mr. Stead's idea of a London monument to George Washington, to be erected by the school children of the Empire, but refrained from committing himself to its acceptance.

Referring to the Commission lately proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to consider Imperial needs, Mr. Fisher was of opinion that it should deal with all matters relating to the condition of the people; insurance against sickness and unemployment, pensions for old age and disablement, and municipal trading. "We shall," he added, "appoint our commissioner with instructions to interpret in that sense the resolution adopted at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's instance at the late Imperial Conference." Mr. Fisher at recent banquets declared his faith in the Empire. At the Imperial Conference he praised the notable advance made by calling the Premiers to the inner councils of the Committee of Defence. It is, therefore, difficult to believe the very definite anti-Imperial views ascribed to him. Mr. Fisher's doctrine is that Great Britain should pay all the price if Empire and Australia should have all the advantages until the hour of danger comes, when the Commonwealth will consider whether it shall graciously continue to fly the Union Jack.

"SIMPLY ASTOUNDING."

The Acting Premier (Mr. Watt), commenting at Melbourne upon the alleged interview with Mr. Fisher in the "Review of Reviews," said if Mr. Fisher said what was attributed to him, his statements were simply astounding. Mr. Watt hesitated to accept what had been published as correctly representing Mr. Fisher's views, so amazing were the opinions expressed, and he was looking for an early contradiction, or a statement that there had been an unfortunate misunderstanding. What Mr. Fisher was credited with saying about the attitude of the Dominions towards the Empire as a whole did not represent the views or sentiments of a tithe of the people of Australia.

Mr. Deakin says:—"I cannot believe Mr. Fisher made such statements and I prefer to reserve any comments until I see the full report of the interview."

Mr. Hughes to-day said of Mr. Fisher's interview in the London "Review of Reviews":—"I should like first to see the full text of Mr. Fisher's remarks, and so be able to offer a matured and useful opinion upon what he is reported to have said. I have already expressed my own views on this question, and I see no reason to alter them. I take it that the fact of the Imperial Conference is in itself a recognition of what, for want of a better term, might be called the Empire. I admit freely that the Empire connotes many things which are not included in the idea of the term as used in this connection. Still, I know of no better one, none that would be better accepted and understood. It is very likely that Mr. Fisher was endeavouring to emphasise the other side of the question, and that, I think, he had every right to do. An Empire such as ours has, of course, never existed before, in which the members were quasi-independent States, but quite apart from the theory of the thing the facts are such that any departure from the recognition of the common destiny and responsibility to the various members which form the Empire, as we know it, would not be merely destructive of the idea, but fatal, if not to the existence, at least to the independence of some of its parts. I expressed opinions very much like these last week when asked my views on the attitude adopted by a Boer paper in South Africa. In that paper the attitude of neutrality by any one of the parts of the Empire, when the other portions were involved in international warfare, was advocated. I said then, and I think now that such an attitude is incompatible with any form of alliance. We can hardly suppose for a moment that the tie, which binds the various parts of the Empire together, is less effective than that imposed by the Anglo-Japanese treaty or the Anglo-American treaty, one of which postulates armed active assistance in case of either being involved, and the other submission to the common tribunal of a dispute arising between them. If such is proper between Japan and Great Britain and between Great Britain and the United States, it can hardly be improper between Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Great Britain. I have no doubt in my own mind, for I know Mr. Fisher's views very well, that in what he says he was merely emphasising the other side of the idea I have put forward, a side, too, which needs emphasing. It is quite evident that in his view we ought to be consulted, that we ought to have a voice in such matters in which we must be all involved. I feel very sure that it will be found upon enquiry that Mr. Fisher's views are quite other than those which the disjointed fragments cabled out would have us believe."

(Since then, as we know, Mr. Fisher has disclaimed any such opinions as are attributed to him by Mr. Stead.)

THE RACIAL PROBLEM.

A fervent belief in the moral and economic necessity of the White Australia policy, writes the "Adelaide Chronicle," is not incompatible with sympathy for the coloured races; and the anomaly to which Mrs. Besant has recently drawn attention will be generally admitted, although the results of British occupancy of the territories of coloured races cannot by any means be described as monstrous. Certainly it would be difficult logically to reconcile exclusion on the one hand and forcible entry and occupancy on the other, but there are other factors than logic to be taken into account. The virile, restless Western nations in the past have not been exempt from the charges of aggression and exploitation in their dealings with coloured races, as traders and under the impulse of territorial acquisitiveness; but on the whole the march of the white man has been attended by social order and material progress. On the other hand it cannot be claimed that an influx of coloured people has proved of benefit to any country occupied and governed by a white race. In Natal, Australia, and the United States experience in varying degree of the alien has been anything but satisfactory. The Chinese workman may be, as claimed by Wu Ting Fang at the Universal Races Congress, sober, honest, and law-abiding, but these virtues, admirable as they are, do not cancel objections which are based on more than mere colour prejudice. The emigrating Chinaman, Indian or Japanese rarely is representative of the best of his race. In the industrial field he disturbs the economic balance by working for longer hours at a lower wage than the white man; socially by his habits of living, he is a misfit, and the free admission of any coloured people would seem to threaten racial pollution. With the negro problem in the United States for all the world to observe, it is idle to speak of assimilation, and, from another point of view, the history of the British occupancy of India should be equally convincing in regard to the infusibility of the white and coloured peoples. There appears to be a gulf as wide as it is deep between the East and the West, and it is unlikely that the theoretical bridge building of congresses and well-meaning enthusiasts will really span the chasm. British administrators in India, continues the "Charniole," have striven honestly to fit the people for self-government, but have so far made little headway because the Oriental and British minds are so essentially dissimilar. Educational facilities have produced a crop of crude nationalists who have murdered humane British officials and spread broadcast seditious and inflammatory publications. As a writer on "The Native Aspect of Indian Unrest" expresses it in somewhat mixed metaphor, "The square peg of European civilisation does not accord with the round hole of Oriental sociology. The meat of its Northern culture is soon tainted by the fiery heat of Indian splendour, and rapidly develops into the rankest of poisons. In this way are born all sorts of erroneous impressions and prejudices about equality, fraternity and liberty." Britain, in failing to teach the people to govern themselves, has learned that India cannot yet stand alone, and, despite Mrs. Besant's indignation, the presence of English officials in the best posts of the country must for a further period be endured in the interests of the teeming millions themselves. The ethics of justice are certainly not affected by difference of colour, and, so far as the aliens already domiciled in this country are concerned, the demand for fair play made on their behalf is reasonable, if unnecessary.

THE PEARLING INDUSTRY.

Some months ago the Federal Government decided that, after the end of 1913, there should be a white diver and a white tender on board each pearling lugger carrying on operations off the Australian coast, and the Pearlers' Association of Western Australia agreed to formulate a scheme for training white men as tenders and divers. This has now reached the Acting Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Findley. In the scheme it is proposed that recruiting should be conducted in the United Kingdom and Europe, under the supervision of a committee of advice, and that every endeavour should be made

FIERCE RIOTING OF STRIKERS.

BATTLE IN THE STREETS OF LIVERPOOL.

Many Police and Workmen Injured.

REMARKABLE SCENES IN GLASGOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The Glasgow trams started again to-day, but again were partially stopped owing to the violence of the strikers. The rioters placed stones on the rails, smashed the windows of the trams, boarded cars and pulled the trolley away from the live wire, while some sat on the rails and defied the drivers to go over them.

The police repeatedly charged with drawn truncheons. Altogether 150 cars were damaged.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

A meeting of 100,000 railwaymen on strike in Liverpool, yesterday afternoon, led to the most fierce rioting in British strike annals. The police used their batons on a number of rowdies on the outskirts of a crowd outside St. George's Hall and thereby aroused the resentment of the demonstrators, who showered stones, bottles and blocks of wood on the police. A regular pitched battle on the steps of the hall and in the Square below ensued, the police repeatedly hewing a path through the mob. The Square was strewn with scores of bleeding forms.

The demonstrators resolutely stood their ground for an hour, and the police were unable to clear the Square. A magistrate then read the Riot Act, and a battalion of the Warwickshires and Scots Greys were called out.

The soldiers lined up ready to fire. This overawed the strikers, who scattered down the side streets, where guerilla fighting took place and lasted up to mid night. The hospitals are most busy attending to the injured.

According to the latest estimate 130 men were injured, mainly on the side of the police.

The rioters attempted to rush Lime Street Station and succeeded in breaking down the gates. They were, however, driven back by the police supported by fire-hose. The station was converted into a temporary hospital.

The mob were absolutely implacable and stoned the ambulances and taxi-cabs, which were conveying the wounded policeman. A superintendent of police had a leg broken, and a constable a broken jaw.

A patrol of the Warwickshire Regiment were stoned from the roofs in Preston street, under cover of darkness. Two soldiers had to be conveyed to hospital on ambulances.

LATER.

The demonstrators at Liverpool consisted of all sections of transport workers. The casualty list now numbers 250 injured. There were ninety arrests.

The rioting was renewed early this morning, but the police and the Warwickshires cleared the streets.

Five public-houses were wrecked, provision shops were looted, walls were torn down to provide missiles, and street lamps were extinguished. Revolvers were also fired.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The King has telegraphed to Mr. Buxton as follows: "I am much pleased to hear that the strike in London is ended. I congratulate the Board of Trade and trust that all work will be resumed to-day."

HOME CRICKET.

Indians' Big Victory.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

On the resumption of the match at Belfast, between the Indians and the Northern Cricket Union, the latter completed the second innings for 65, Balu taking three wickets for six runs. The Indians thus win by an innings and 233 runs.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

Condition Unchanged.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The condition of the Pope is unchanged, though His Holiness is more cheerful.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, AUGUST 14.

The participation of one of the most interested States in the Opium Conference is still uncertain. The postponement of the Conference until the spring is being considered.

EX-M. P. KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The death is announced of Mr. Brodie Hoare, ex-M. P., as a result of a motor accident.

[Edward Brodie Hoare was born in 1841, the eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Hoare, Hon. Canon of Canterbury and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, and Maria, daughter of Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Baronet. He married Katharine, daughter of Sir Wm. Edward Parry, Rear-Admiral, and Arctic Explorer. He was formerly partner in Barnetts and Hoar's Bank; he contested the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield in 1886, and Central Bradford in 1887, unsuccessfully. He represented Hampstead in the Conservative interest in Parliament from 1888 to 1902. He was director of Lloyd's Bank, etc.]

THE Commissioners in Lunacy in their annual report issued as a Blue-book state that on January 1 this year the number of certified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 133,137, a number exceeding that recorded on January 1, 1910, by 2,604.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Ex-Shah's Forces Suffer a Reverse.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, AUGUST 14.

The ex-Shah is reported to be at Amol, eighty miles north-east of Teheran.

The Government troops have defeated the ex-Shah's forces seventy miles east of Teheran, killing their leader.

The Persian Government, replying to the British note of the 9th inst., in which Britain said Persia ought not to persist in the appointment of Major Stokes, expresses surprise at the British attitude which, it says, does not seem justified by the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Persia calls attention to the preamble of the Agreement, and hopes that Britain will find a solution of the Stokes question, conformable with the dignity and interests of Persia.

REVOLT ON THE TIGRIS.

BAGHDAD, AUGUST 14.

Troops have been despatched to quell the fighting on the Tigris, which broke out on the 6th instant. The mails are greatly delayed.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Reactionary Effort in America.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 14.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has adopted, against the advice of President Taft, the motion of Senator Bosch, providing for the submission of all proposals of arbitration to the Senate, instead of to the proposed joint commission, with a view to blocking the attempt to conclude treaties with Japan and China.

AUSTRALIAN LINER ASHORE.

Two Boats with Thirty People Missing.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Lloyds' agent wires from Aden that the steamer "Fifeshire," from Australia, is ashore at Guardafui. The crew and seventy-five passengers have landed at Aden, but two boats with thirty occupants are missing.

LATER.

A telegram from Aden states that the "Fifeshire" has been abandoned. She is now submerged.

The "Dalhousie" and the Italian vessel, "Volturno," are searching for the missing boats.

[The s.s. "Fifeshire" was built in 1898 by the Clydebank E. S. and E. Co. Ltd. for the owners of the Scottish Shire Line Ltd., Messrs. Turnbull, Martin and Co. of Glasgow. Her tonnage is 5,812 and her dimensions are 352 feet in length, with a beam of 50 feet. She is presumably one of the Federal-Houldershire Line boats which sail from Liverpool to Australia via the Cape of Good Hope and return home through the Suez Canal.]

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 14.

The Sultan has presented the Begum of Bhopal with a gold inlaid hand-glass, and valuable silk carpets.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The P. & O. Company's steamer "Salsette" left Aden at 4 p. m. to-day for Bombay, with the English mails of the 4th instant.

The "Malwa" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The death is announced of Sir Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

[Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker was born in 1832, the second son of Capt. A. Walker, Goreport, Co. Westmeath. He was educated at the Portarlington School and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1855 and took silk in 1872. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland, 1883-85, Attorney-General in 1885; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1892-95; Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, 1895-1905. He represented Londonderry in Parliament, 1884-85. He was Lord Chancellor for Ireland since 1905. He was created a Baronet in 1906.]

THE KALIMPONG MURDERS.

Two Nepali Lads Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, AUGUST 14.

In connection with the horrible crime at Kalimpong, in which six persons in a family of one Daleing, a well to do Nepali Sirdar on the Chalsa Tea Estate, were murdered, the police arrested two Nepali lads of a questionable character. It is stated that, after committing the murders, the culprits took away cash and ornaments worth Rs. 4,700.

THE STALLMANN EXTRADITION CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

At the High Court this afternoon Justices Woodroffe, Mukherjee and Chitty concluded the hearing of a rule obtained on behalf of Rudolf Stallmann, better known as "German Count" against whom an extradition warrant was issued. Their Lordships reserved their judgment.

DR. MORRIS TRAVERS, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, has invited the delegates to the annual meeting of the United Planters Association of South India to visit the Institute during the meeting. It is expected that Mr. McRae, Mysore legist to the Madras Government, will be present and deliver an address and that the Planters Association of Ceylon is likely to be represented at the meeting.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

League Formed at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 14.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the Hindu citizens of Lahore was held last evening, near the Water Reservoir in the City to support the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill and to form a Hindu Elementary Education League for Lahore. Mr. Harkishen Lal presided. A number of gentlemen comprising several well-known local lawyers spoke.

The chief speaker was Lala Lajpat Rai, who explained why the Hindus were going to form their separate league. He said it was not because they had no sympathy with Mahomedan education, but merely to avoid the difficulties that might arise in forming such a combination and working it. He ridiculed the fears of those, who opposed the Bill on the ground that it would lead to a dearth of servants and labourers, and said that none had any right to deprive his brother of the light of knowledge or to hinder his progress. As to the objection against female education, he said that the Shastras emphasised the need of the education of girls equally with that of boys. He could not say if Mr. Gokhale's Bill would be passed, but there could be no doubt that the Government was committed to a scheme of universal education, and the Bill could not be long deferred. Meanwhile it was the duty of Lahore Hindus to take the initiative in the matter of universal elementary education and form a league for the diffusion of knowledge among the Hindu boys there. This would facilitate the work, when the Bill should come into force and would be an effective means of co-operation with the Government, which also desired the extension of education.

He then announced the formation of a Hindu League at Lahore with Mr. Harkishen Lal as President and himself as Secretary, and announced that thirty thousand rupees were necessary for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of elementary education for three years. Of this fifteen thousand rupees had already been collected and he appealed to the public to contribute another fifteen thousand. He said that the medium of elementary education would be the Devanagri script, which it was incumbent on every Hindu to learn and which was perfect among all scripts.

Resolutions approving the formation of a league were carried unanimously.

KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

A MEETING of mill-hands and workmen was held at Naigam Road, Dadar, Bombay, under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha on Sunday the 13th instant at 9 a. m. Mr. B. R. Nare was voted to the chair and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That this meeting of the mill hands and workmen held at Dadar, Bombay, under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha approves of the general principles involved in the Elementary Education Bill introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale C. I. E.

2. That a copy of the first resolution should be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India and to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale through the President of this meeting.

3. That a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed with power to add to their number to take steps to better the financial condition of the free day and night schools started for the boys of mill-hands and workmen. Names of members of the Committee:—R. B. A. R. Talcherker, J. P. Mr. Tukaram Javji, J. P., R. S. Manaji Rajuji, Messrs. K. D. Dhuru, D. S. Yande, S. V. Keer, A. S. Dongre, M. M. Khandre, K. B. Korgavker, B.A., LL.B, V. B. Navalker, B.A., LL.B., D. P. Bankar, B. B. Nare, Najmudin Chedan, D. B. Padval, S. K. Bole, K. A. Kelusker, G. G. Kale, K. B. Lalaye, G. D. Dalvi, Y. S. Mangauker, S. W. Patil, K. V. Chawan, P. A. Sawant, Z. B. Dalvi, S. K. Mayeker, Munshi Vali Yulla.

4. That a piece of land should be purchased for erecting a Hall for the use of mill hands and workmen out of the fund deposited with Mr. B. R. Nare and R. B. A. R. Talcherker and Messrs. B. R. Nare, S. K. Bole, B. R. Tupte, B. B. More, K. V. Chawan, should be appointed Trustees.'

Speeches supporting the above resolutions were made by the President and Messrs. S. K. Bole, K. V. Chawan, Kazi Inus, K. B. Lalaye, V. R. Navalker Pleader, J. B. Loke, S. V. Keer, K. N. Gawand, B. B. More and N. S. Varadker.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

"HOUSE OF MYSTERY" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

In the "House of Mystery" case, in which Annoda Mohun Roy and three others are charged with note forgery, a man named Reedhoy Mukherjee gave evidence to the effect that Annada purchased the Tollygunge house and removed three years ago, Annoda inherited Rs. 55,000 a year on the death of his father and invested a large sum in steamers. Witness did not remember Annoda to have run into debt. All the rooms in the Tollygunge house were accessible to the witness and others.

Superintendent Frizoni said that Annoda's brother had been charged by Mr. Hardinge, bookmaker, with passing to him a forged currency note for one thousand rupees. A search warrant was then obtained and the house was searched and a large number of forged notes and implements were seized and Annoda was arrested.

The case is adjourned.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

List of Selected Candidates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

The following communique is issued in the Education Department:

The Government of India have this year sanctioned the award of ten State Technical Scholarships to the following candidates for a course of training in Europe in the subjects noted against each:—

Recommended by the Government of Madras—(1). Mr. M. C. Sitaram, weaving, (2). Mr. H. Sakharam Rao, textile manufacture.

Recommended by the Government of Bombay—(3). Mr. P. V. Mahd, manufacture of tanning extracts and their use in tanning.

Recommended by the Government of Bengal.—(4). Mr. H. D. Bennet, and (5) Mr. Phani Bhusan Ray, mechanical and electrical engineering.

Recommended by the Government of the United Provinces.—(6). Mr. Ram Chandra Srivastava, manufacture of sugar.

Recommended by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam,—(7) Mr. Abinash Chandra Dutta, silk weaving, dyeing and finishing.

Recommended by the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.—(8) Mr. M. Ghulamali Mohammadi, manufacture of oils, fats and their products.

Recommended by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.—(9.) Mr. K. M. Muttannah, mechanical engineering.

Recommended by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.—(10.) Mr. Ram Lal, cotton, spinning and weaving.

HINDUS INSULT CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Protest Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 14.

The Cochin correspondent of the *Madras Mail* telegraphs under to-day's date:—A large and influential meeting of Christians in Native and British Cochin took place yesterday evening at Muttoncherry, presided over by Rev. Dr. J. Ribeiro of the Cathedral of Cochin, to protest against, and express indignation at, the open insult and public abuse levelled against Christianity and its ministers by Hindus during the Bharini festival at Pallorthy, Native Cochin. At the last Bharini festival, objects of Christian worship and veneration were said to have been held in derision of mockery, the Hindus publicly abusing and molesting Christians of both sexes. The meeting resolved to memorialise H. H. the Rajah, the Dewan of Cochin and the Madras Government through the British Resident for a drastic action to stop this anti-Christian demonstration. It was further resolved to apply for the support of Christian prelates.

The *Mail* adds the information that the Dewan had decided to institute an enquiry into the allegations about ten days ago.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Soldier Pleads Self-Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD AUGUST 14.

A shooting affray occurred in a village near Trimulgherry last evening. A gunner named Marshall, of "J" Ammunition Column, quarrelled with some toddy sellers. Marshall had a Welby revolver in his possession, and it is alleged that he hit a native on the head with the butt. The injured man's brother attempted to seize the soldier, who shot him through the shoulder. The father of the two men tried to close with the soldier, but was shot twice in the body. The wounds are thought to be dangerous. The whole village then turned out, and Marshall, who was accompanied by three Sikh Artillery drivers, ran to the Government slaughter-house, where Sergt. Stephens secured his weapon and handed him over to the police. When arrested, Marshall is said to have stated that he fired in self-defence.

ENGLAND AND INDIA'S PROGRESS.

Mr. Basu Interviewed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, who arrived here yesterday from England, was interviewed by a Press correspondent. Referring to activities in England, in regard to India's political progress, Mr. Basu said "It would be a very good thing if the leaders of public opinion in England could be kept correctly informed of the state of Indian affairs. The English Press as a whole are not well informed on Indian affairs." He also said, "I think there is a desire to deal justly with India and a very widespread feeling that everything is not going on in India as it ought to. What I tried to make the leading public men understand was that, in justice to India's demand, greater freedom in administration should be granted."

Referring to the position of Indian students in England, Mr. Basu said, "Students complain that they are not treated with sufficient consideration in the Universities. There is at present a restriction with regard to their admission so far as numbers are concerned. Our students are somehow or other under the impression that there is more espionage than advice in the activities of the Advisory Committee. I think the committee should be so constituted and its proceedings so conducted that there should not be the least suspicion of the espionage of students."

MAHOMEDANS AND COW SACRIFICE.

Three Hindus Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOZAFFERPUR, AUGUST 14.

Mr. Rowland Chandra, Deputy Magistrate, is engaged in enquiring into a case in which twenty-two Mahomedans of Sitamarhi are charged with killing four Hindus, in connection with a cow-killing disturbance. The facts are that the Mahomedans wanted to sacrifice a cow in a certain village belonging to the Choudhurys of Nagpur. Hearing this, a few Hindus went to intercede, as a declaratory suit is already pending in the local Munsiff's court, in which the right of Mahomedans to sacrifice cows in that village is impugned. It is stated that the Hindus were attacked and four of them were killed and one seriously wounded.

THE TOCHI OUTRAGE.

Coolie Sentenced to Death and Executed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 14.

The road coolie, named Wali Mahomedan, who attempted to stab Lieutenant Everett, R. E. in Tochi and attacked Locuram, Suboverseer who lost his life in saving the Lieutenant, was tried at Miranshah and found guilty on 29th July last and executed two days later.

FIRE ON BOARD CALCUTTA STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

The steamer "Whitgift," belonging to Messrs. Andrew, Weir and Sons, is reported on fire at the Sandheads. She sailed from Calcutta for South American ports on Thursday last and when about a day and a half out at sea, the fire was discovered amongst the jute which formed a part of her general cargo. She has been put back to the Sandheads and tugs with carbonic acid gas are to be sent to her assistance to-morrow morning. As the "Whitgift" has not sent for assistance to the port authorities it is believed that the fire is not serious. She is a ship of 4,397 tons and Captain E. Colter is the master.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 28.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. George Pinckard, of Combe Court, Witley, one of the most beautiful country estates in Surrey, has made a gift to the War Office of 450 acres of land, together with kennels, stables, and cottages situated in that county, for the purposes of breeding army remounts. Since the advent of the motor-car there has been a great diminution in the number of horses in the British Isles, especially those available for military purposes, and the War Office authorities have unhesitatingly accepted Mr. Pinckard's generous and patriotic offer, a present equal in value to nearly £20,000. Mr. Pinckard has always held strong views on the needs of efficient Army remounts, and by acting up to his sympathies in a practical manner he is setting a worthy example to those interested in their country's defence. Ever since he relinquished the mastership of the Chiddingfold Hunt, Mr. Pinckard has lent the estate in question to the hunt, and as the neighbourhood has now ceased to be a hunting country, he has seized the opportunity of making the present gift to the nation. The War Office, however, does not intend to use Mr. Pinckard's gift for the purpose for which it was intended. The land in question forms part of Combe Court Estate, which is one of the finest in Surrey. It occupies a charming woodland district, about 37 miles from Hyde Park Corner, and is bounded by Hindhead and Haslemere on the west, Godalming and Guildford towards the east, with Aldershot to the north and Petworth to the south.

Combe Court itself is a charming early Victorian manorial hall, about 1 1-2 miles from Witley Station. Built on an eminence, 600ft. above sea-level it commands a superb view of the surrounding district for many miles. A large lake, visible from the semi-Japanese verandah of the building, nestles at the foot of a grassy declivity. On either side and beyond lies a patch of forest of almost primitive ruggedness and grandeur. The old oak of "Merrie England," predominates but the interstices are filled with pine, spruce, fir, birch, larch, yew, and an occasional elm, with a tangled undergrowth of furze and fern.

The present section consists of meadow and upland, with an intersecting stream which provides a constant flow of water. Kennels and stables surmount the upper acreage. The former are in the process of conversion into stabling and other accommodation. The buildings are entirely of recent construction; the doors are framed in solid oak, the floors are patent-tiled, and, the mangers are of cast iron, enamelled inside. A forage building adjoins, and an up-to-date smithy has been built at which the horses will be shod and branded. Close by is the dwelling-house of the veterinary superintendent, Mr. H. Hills, late quartermaster-sergeant in the Army Veterinary Corps, who has been appointed foreman of the enterprise. Several cottages of modern design are close at hand and, in addition, Mr. Pinckard has erected isolation boxes for sick horses about 250 yards from the main stables. Water is pumped to the stables and the foreman's residence by an oil engine, and every convenience is being provided by the donor of the gift at his own personal cost, including the remodelling of the kennels and in providing of watering-places for the horses at the intersecting brook in the valley. Excellent pasturage and abundant bottom-grass are to be had, while the grounds are well sheltered with trees and shrubbery.

HORSES IN RESIDENCE.

Although the first consignment of horses arrived only last Friday, the place was already known as "Pinckard's Remount Farm at Witley." At present sixteen young Irish horses are grazing there. It is intended, however, according to a statement made only yesterday, to raise this number to a minimum of 150 or 200 at an early date. The farm will for the present be utilised chiefly for maturing purposes, and the horses will, from time to time, be drafted into the various regiments, while fresh supplies will be received at Witley, the first draft probably going to reinforce the Aldershot Cavalry Brigade. Another feature of the new farm is that it will serve to relieve the pressure upon the hitherto existing remount depots at Melton Mowbray and Arborfield Cross. The present prospect is that the chief supplies for Witley will be drawn from Ireland. A capable veterinary staff will always be at hand and the greatest possible care will be exercised with the view of raising the quality of British remounts.

Mr. Pinckard, in an interview, expressed the belief that this country would have to give serious attention in the near future to the breeding of horses on its own account. "The advent of the motor-car," he said, "is causing the practical extinction of the horse for agricultural and pleasure purposes, while the military demand grows keener than ever. As a matter of fact, the army itself holds up a very considerable number of mares, none of which are at present bred from. The nation will have to consider the advisability of taking advantage of the horse-breeding resources available, instead of having to purchase horses at a high price elsewhere. Hitherto a large percentage of British army horses has come from Ireland, but, as was discovered during the late war, even this prolific source of supply proved totally inadequate for our remount requirements. The Witley farm will, I sincerely trust, in some measure reinforce our existing supplies of Army horses, and prove eventually advantageous for breeding as well as for the immediate maturing purposes now being undertaken by the War Office."

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

Colonel A. Keene, who is attached to the National Service League and is editor of that society's journal, "The Nation in Arms," points out the need in England for further military training for boys on lines somewhat similar to those which are being followed in Russia. "I notice," said Colonel Keene, "by the message from a St. Petersburg Correspondent, that the Russians are now working on lines similar to those followed by Australia and New Zealand. The War Office and the Education Department are working hand in hand. But the Russian idea is to post a retired non-commissioned officer from the army in each school as a drill sergeant. This may be necessary in Russia, but it will be undoubtedly better in Great Britain, as in Australia, not to have a division of authority in the elementary schools. It will be better to let the schoolmasters carry on the elementary training, certainly of the smaller boys. Already our elementary schoolmasters are prepared for this by the excellent system of physical training on scientific lines which has proceeded for several years.

"Your Correspondent also says that the duty of Russian drill sergeant will be to inculcate feelings of loyalty and obedience to authority. Perhaps the schoolmasters in Russia are not to be trusted to do this. But there is no reason to suppose that, given a hint from the Board of Education, our schoolmasters would fail in this important duty. At present little effort seems to be made to teach boys the history of their country, to explain to them how the Empire has grown, and to dwell upon the magnificent efforts and the splendid deeds of the men who made the British Empire. Children are not taught why they should want to give their lives for their country, and why they should support an Empire which is doing such a noble work in the world. Patriotism is not a weed that springs up of itself; it is a seed to be carefully planted and nurtured.

"When Lord Roberts introduced into the House of Lords the National Service (Training and Home Defence) Bill he was careful to explain that the short periods of training therein laid down would not be sufficient, unless preceded by years of training at school. The league is at present concentrating its efforts on getting the training made compulsory for and in the Territorial Force. It has, therefore, formulated no concrete scheme for training in schools. But the general idea is that we cannot do better than imitate our kinsmen in Australia and in New Zealand. In these countries the boys between twelve and fourteen are enrolled in the junior cadets. Their training is carried out in the schools, and by the schoolmasters who are made to qualify for the purpose. At this early age no effort is made to make the boys into little soldiers but attention is concentrated upon their physical development and their subjection to discipline. Here, too, the War Office and the Education Department work hand in hand.

THE KING'S WORDS.

"Should we copy this in England, we must be careful from the very beginning to instil into the boys lessons of patriotism and zealous desire to serve the State. We want to harden the body and to toughen the spirit from the very beginning. An incisive commentary upon this point, you will remember, was made by the King to the Eton boys. His Majesty said: "The British Empire requires at the present time hard service from all its sons. It requires the hardest service from those to whom most has been given." King George himself acts upon this advice, and he is careful to send his sons into the Navy to undergo years of hard training.

"We must never let a boy lose sight of the fact that he is being trained for the definite purpose of fighting for his country should the occasion arise. At present, even in the Boys' Brigades, though smartness and punctuality and discipline are inculcated, the full object seems to work for the good of the boy. So far as it goes that is well. Yet what we want to do is to teach the boy from the earliest age that, in return for benefits received from the State, he must be prepared to make sacrifices if required. When the King entertained the hundred thousand school children at the Crystal Palace, it was then shown that a good deal of discipline had been learnt in the elementary schools. But the children are released from this discipline at the very age when these lessons should be continued and clinched. This difficulty is overcome in New Zealand and Australia by placing the boys from fourteen to eighteen in the Senior Cadets, where the training is of a more military character. From the Senior Cadets, the boy goes straight into the National Army for home defence. If we were to adopt some similar system in Great Britain, a youth of eighteen would be put into the hands of professional officers, who would give him his recruiting training, so that he would join at the camp or depot in a physically fit condition, and after four or six months at the camp he would be posted to some unit of the Territorial Force as a trained recruit. But how to bridge over the years between fourteen and eighteen is a matter for further attention. Continuation classes will shortly be made compulsory. A proposal of the league is that in these continuation schools, military training should be made a grant-earning subject. Then it may be necessary to have the drill sergeant in to help with the more technical military sections of the training. In elementary schools there is now compulsory physical training for the boys and girls, but there in no such thing in better class schools, although some of them have Officers Training Corps. The poorer boys, however, have no military training of any kind. The whole thing wants gripping and taking in hand. Both physical and military training must be made universal, and then you get the result desired—a boy fit to receive proper military training at the age of eighteen."

GERMAN RESERVISTS.

The sensational rumour published a few days ago, to the effect that 400,000 German reservists were to be called to the colours for the German autumn manœuvres, and to which in some quarters particular significance was attached in view of the present international situation, now proves to have been the result of a misunderstanding of the regulations which automatically govern the number of troops employed every year in the manœuvres in Germany, according to more or less accurate explanations issued to-night from official sources. As a matter of fact, 398,700 reservists will take part in the manœuvres in Germany this year and next, but this number will not be called out at one time for the autumn manœuvres, or any other particular manœuvres, but will be extended over the whole period of the fiscal year, dating from April 1, 1911, to May 31, 1912. The number of reservists taking part in the manœuvres in Germany every year is regulated by the state of the country's finances, and this year exactly 20,000 more reservists will be called out than was the case last year. Since 1893, when the two years' period of active service was introduced into the German army, every effort has been made to employ as many reservists as possible in the manœuvres in order to keep the men in training and each year the number of reservists called out has slightly increased. The fact that nearly 400,000 reservists will join their regiments at one time or another during the current fiscal twelve months is, therefore, not at all extraordinary so, at least, the official version runs. Whether it can be accepted without reserve is a matter on which some doubt exists.

FRENCH ARMY COMMAND.

For some time there has been much discussion about the conditions under which the command-in-chief of the French army is constituted. No one could be found to defend the existing order of things and it has long been felt that it was only a question of time before it would be greatly changed. An incident, a few days ago, has now brought matters to a head, and at the next meeting of the Cabinet, to be held shortly at Rambouillet, according to the choice of President Fallieres, it is probable that a great part of the existing difficulties will be put an end to. The army in France is controlled by a Minister of War, either a civilan or an officer, chosen by the Cabinet or by the Prime Minister, who at the same time takes office "de facto" as President of the Superior Council of War, on which committee he receives the collaboration of the Vice-President of the Superior Council, the chief of the headquarters staff, and half a dozen of the most eminent generals, for whom the membership of the Superior Council is counted as one of the highest honours. In practice, however, a division is made between the civil and financial side and the purely military side of the army administration. The Minister of War, whose position is generally based on his politics, serves as a link between Parliament and the army, but the active chairmanship of the Superior Council is left to the Vice-President of the Superior Council. The decisions of this body are, therefore, supposed to be beyond taint of politics. Moreover, it is generally understood, although not too clearly laid down as a rule or law, that the Vice-President would, "ex-officio," take command of the French army in time of war, passing before the Minister of War, even if the Minister of War were an officer of undisputed merit.

The latest difficulty, however, arises from the influx and influence of politics in the Superior Council. It is not contested that General Michel, able officer though he be, owes his position as Vice-President of the Superior Council to political influences. He was neither selected nor elected by the Council itself. This position was bound to lead to difficulties, and when some time ago General Michel brought before the council the memorandum of a scheme for the reorganisation of the army reserves, it was soon seen that there was a wide breach between the general and the rest of his colleagues. His proposals, which were considered idealistic and impracticable were negatived by a large majority, and scarcely a voice was found to commend them.

Accordingly General Michel announced his intention of resigning. When this news leaked out the importance of it was greatly exaggerated, as is customary when a personal matter is in debate, and official departments refuse to make statements, but it is now known that the matter is in suspense. General Michel's resignation is not yet definite, and it may be that he will retain his post until he has concluded the direction of the general army manœuvres in September, although there is some belief that General Pau, who is the candidate chosen for the post by the majority of the council, may take his place at any date. Meanwhile M. Messimy, the Minister of War, is arranging for as radical an alteration of the organisation as it permits without recourse to the Legislature. It is understood that he will propose that the Vice-President of the Superior Council shall be elected by the council itself, and that the chief of the Headquarters Staff shall be detached from the Department of War to collaborate with the Vice-President at the Invalides, which is the official residence of that officer.

MARWARI ASSAULTED.

Alleged Outrage by Soldiers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

The following particulars of an outrage by some British soldiers at Darjeeling are published:—A Marwari was alleged to have been waylaid by two soldiers at Jogabahar and robbed of Rs. 1,400 after being severely assaulted. It appears that the Marwari in question is a servant of a well-known Marwari firm of bankers at Ghoom. The finding of a cap belonging to one of the assailants is reported to have led to the identification of one of them and, through this, of the other also. The victim of the outrage is still in hospital and doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

The matter is under police investigation.

A shockingly fatal building disaster occurred on July 29 at Grand Quevilly, Rouen, in Normandy, during a thunderstorm. A factory in course of construction was struck by lightning and collapsed. Fifty masons and carpenters were buried in the ruins. Nine men were killed instantly, ten were seriously injured, and four of these were not expected to survive.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

The Veto Bill.

"BLACKLEG PEERS NOT WANTED."

London, July 29.

It is becoming evident that the Government will not be obliged to ask for the creation of a large number of Liberal Peers to secure the acceptance of the Veto Bill by the House of Lords.

Every day there are increases in the number of Peers supporting Lord Lansdowne's attitude. Already 305 have promised to follow him, and several Peers have withdrawn from Lord Halsbury's list of irreconcilables.

Lord Winchelsea states that he and others are willing to vote for a Parliament Bill which they dislike in order to prevent the creation of blackleg Peers.

London, July 31.

Lord Stanmore (who as Sir Arthur Gordon was Governor of New Zealand) in a letter to the "Times" suggests that even if a large number of Radical Peers are created in order to secure the passing of the Veto Bill, the House of Lords may prevent them from voting.

The Peers, he considers, still possess power to discharge a new Peer from the service of the House during the remainder of a Parliament. In support of this contention Lord Stanmore instances the refusal of a vote to Lord Wensleydale in 1900.

The Insurance Bill.

London, July 30.

The dissatisfaction of a considerable section of the Labour representatives in the House of Commons with the limitations of the Government's National Insurance Bill was voiced strongly to-day at a meeting held under the auspices of the Independent Labour Party and the Fabian Society.

A resolution was carried demanding the withdrawal of the Bill.

Mr. P. Snowden, Labour M.P. for Blackburn, declared the Bill meagre, pettifogging, and ineffective. He was in Parliament in order to get several millions a year voted. If Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was unwilling to add a penny to the burden of taxation, it was evident that the Socialists and social reformers must part company.

Mr. Landsbury said that Mr. Lloyd-George professed to love the people, and at the same time was tumbling over himself in order to save the pockets of the rich.

London, July 31.

Speaking at Bradford, in Yorkshire, against Mr. Lloyd-George's National Insurance Bill, Mr. Victor Grayson (Socialist), M. P. for Colne Valley, denounced the measure in unmeasured terms.

The Bill, he said, would if it became law smash up the friendly societies, destroy the trades unions, and reduce the workers of Britain to the condition of national vassals. No more dangerous measure had been introduced to Parliament during the last 50 years.

Moroccan Situation.

Berlin, July 29.

The British Prime Minister's speech is welcomed in official circles, as ending the false conception of Great Britain's attitude, resulting from the misconstruction of Mr. Lloyd-George's speeches on the Morocco question.

The Berlin "Tageblatt" says that Mr. Asquith has dispelled misunderstandings which might have hindered successful negotiations.

The Radical papers, however, refuse to be lulled by the speech, and complain that it contained no assurance in regard to German interests.

London, July 29.

The first division of the Home Fleet has been ordered to coal and to ship a supply of oil fuel forthwith.

At Woolwich Arsenal the manufacture of lyddite and cordite is proceeding at high pressure rate, and there is noticeable activity in the production of small arms.

Berlin, July 31.

Notwithstanding the anti-French feeling prevalent in Germany in connection with the Morocco question, a number of French Trades Union delegates were warmly welcomed at Berlin by the Socialists yesterday.

At a welcoming demonstration the Socialists pledged themselves to do everything in their power to prevent the crisis eventuating in hostilities with France.

The Social-Democrat Party's newspaper, "Vorwartz," commenting on this pledge, declares the German working men show that international solidarity is no mere empty phrase to them.

Paris, July 30.

The British Ambassador to France, Sir F. L. Bertie, to-day, had a conference with M. de Selves, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the Morocco crisis.

The "Tempe" states that the Ambassador and the Minister discussed the question, of what portion of her Congo territory France is prepared to cede to Germany, in exchange for an agreement by Germany to abandon her policy of interference in Morocco and to allow France a free hand there.

At the conclusion of the conference, M. de Selves attended a Cabinet Council, and there is reason to hope that a new Morocco treaty satisfying the parties interested will be concluded.

Albanian Insurrection.

London, July 31.

Action is being taken in England to mitigate the terrible distress and misery suffered by the Christian population of Albania through the insurrection in that Turkish province.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Davidson), the Bishop of London (Dr. Ingram), and other philanthropic Englishmen have issued an appeal to the public for subscriptions to a fund to aid 25,000 starving Albanians, including 10,000 who have fled for refuge to the adjoining Principality of Montenegro.

Nearly the whole Christian population of Northern Albania urgently need assistance through the coming winter, as owing to the insurrection no crops have been sown, while the flocks and herds have either died of foot and mouth disease or been killed for food.

Railway Disasters.

London, July 28.

At Crewe, in Cheshire, to-day, the express from Birmingham to Llandudno, in Carnarvonshire, ran into an empty train while travelling at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

Thirty of the express's passengers sustained injuries chiefly through luggage in the overhead carriage racks being thrown on them.

The empty train was smashed up, and the wreckage caught fire, but by great exertions the firemen prevented the flames firing the passenger train.

Boston, July 29.

A shockingly fatal collision occurred to-day on the Bangor to Aroostook railway, in the State of Maine.

A crowded excursion train smashed head on into an ordinary passenger train. Fifteen passengers were killed in the collision and 30 are severely injured.

New York, July 28.

An excursion train was derailed to-day at a steep embankment on the Valley railroad. The Pullman cars rolled over and

gress at the seaports in the North-East of England has also been ended.

Amsterdam, July 30.

The strike of Dutch dock labourers at Amsterdam has been settled by an agreement under which the men will receive an advance in wages from October 1 next.

London, July 30.

The British Miners' Federation has decided to ask the mineowners to consider a request that the minimum district wage shall be paid to all miners working in abnormal places.

If the owners refuse to entertain this proposal, the Federation will at once call a ballot of its members to decide whether they shall go on strike or not.

London, July 28.

The strike at Cardiff, which was distinguished by such violent disorder, is now ended.

The terms of settlement include recognition of the unions by the employers, who promise not to boycott or black-list men who participated in the strike. The employers also agree to confer with the representatives of the men to discuss their grievances.

Destructive Fires.

Vienna, July 29.

A terribly destructive fire was caused in the city yesterday through the revengeful malice of a railway clerk named Schoblek, who had been dismissed the service for drunkenness.

In revenge, Schoblek set fire to a great stack of timber at the Northern railway station. A huge conflagration resulted. Six hundred firemen, 3,000 police, and 2,000 railway men fought the flames desperately for 18 hours, and succeeded in preventing the ignition of a warehouse containing 2,000 tons of benzine.

Schoblek has been arrested. Timber to the value of £50,000 was destroyed.

San Francisco, July 29.

Forest fires are raging extensively in the San Bernardino Mountains, in the south of California, west of the Colorado desert.

Several tourist resorts in the mountains have been burnt out, and 400 fire-fighters have been unable to stop the progress of the conflagration.

Paris, July 31.

A great fire yesterday destroyed the Nothern Railway warehouses at Saint Ouen. The buildings contained large stocks of electrical material, most of which was burned. The damage is estimated at 1,000,000 francs (£40,000).

Universal Races Congress.

London, July 28.

Interesting addresses were given to-day at the Universal Races Congress, sitting at the University of London under the presidency of Lord Weardale.

The Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., said that the reform measures introduced by the Government of India, had arrested the progress of the growing estrangement between Europeans and natives of India, and the situation was steadily improving.

A delegate from China urged the Congress to send a resolution of protest to the Governments of Australia and the United States asking that fair play be given to the honest Chinese workman, who was the most sober and law-abiding worker in the world.

Mrs. Annie Besant, president of the Theosophical Society, declared that the people of India claimed freedom to live in the countries of whi e people. It was monstrous that while the white man claimed the best posts in the coloured man's country, he also claimed the right to exclude the coloured man from the white man's countries.

London, July 30.

The Universal Races Congress yesterday discussed the ques ion of extending the scope of the Hague International Arbitration tribunal.

Mr. Walker, law lecturer at Cambridge University, declared that the Hague tribunal could be made the Parliament of all mankind, if the nations so willed.

Reciprocity Agreement.

Ottawa, July 29.

As seemed probable after the recent debates in the Canadian House of Commons on the American reciprocity treaty, the Government has dissolved the Dominion Parliament.

The general elections will take place on September 21, and the issue to be decided by the electors is the reciprocity question.

Ottawa, July 30.

The immediate dissolution has surprised politicians, who generally believed that action would not be taken for at least another week.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the Government's failure to introduce a Redistribution of Seats Bill, based on the census, as the returns show that British Columbia and other Western provinces will be deprived of increased membership, probably amounting to 20 members. British Columbia and Manitoba provinces are largely opposed to the reciprocity treaty.

If returned to power Sir Wilfrid Laurier intends to move for stringent rules for the prevention of obstruction in the House of Commons.

Ottawa, July 29.

The grain-growers of the Western provinces of Canada have abandoned their project of forming a new Agricultural Federal Party, independent of both the Liberal and the Conservative Parties in the Dominion.

The abandonment is a great relief to the leaders of the Liberals, as serious losses to the Government forces in the forthcoming general elections would have resulted from the formation of an Agricultural Party.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Canea, July 30.

The island of Crete is once more in a revolutionary condition. The Treasury is empty, and the Government of the High Commissioner, M. Zaimis, have announced that they are unable to pay the nat ve gendarmerie, which constitutes the sole order-maintaining force.

Meetings of armed men have been held frequently, the avowed object being to overthrow the Government and the National Assembly of Crete also.

MISS MALECKA'S CASE.

St. Petersburg, July 31.

The Russian Foreign Office have received from the British Foreign Secretary a communication with respect to Miss Malecka, who has been detained in prison at Warsaw, in Poland, for several months, charged with a political offence.

It is claimed that Miss Malecka is a British subject, having been born in London, but the Russian Foreign Office has informed the British Government that she is a Russian subject, but has promised, out of friendliness towards England, to hasten on her trial.

AUSTRALIAN IRON.

London, July 31.

In a letter to the "Times" Mr. W. Baillieu, M. L. C., of Victoria, calls the attention of British metal manufacturers to Australia's unutilised wealth of iron ore.

The genious and enterprise of the British ironmaster, he says, are badly needed by Australia to develop its enormous iron deposits. No country in the world offers a greater opening for iron products. While Australia is making costly preparations for its defence the very grave blemish in these preparations is the dependence of the Commonwealth on outside supplies of steel and iron.

Mr. Baillieu adds that he believes the State will deal generously with private enterprise undertaking the development of the iron industry.

EUROPEAN HEAT WAVE.

London, July 30.

Phenomenal heat still continues in Europe. At Paris to-day the thermometer registered 100deg. Fahrenheit in the shade. Livestock are suffering terribly during railway transport from the country to the city, hundreds of cattle dying in the trucks.

At Berlin the shade temperature to-day reached 95deg. and during the past week 36 persons have died from heat apoplexy and sunstroke.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, July 29.

The reorganisation of the French War Office undertaken by M. Messiny, the new War Minister in the Caillaux Cabinet, has resulted in the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief.

General Jaffre, a member of the Supreme Council of War, has been appointed Generalissimo of the French army.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. G. A. vs. B. V. A.

The Artillery of the Regular Army met the local Volunteer Artillery on Monday evening, on the Cooperage, Bombay, in a Harwood League fixture. The weather was cloudy and only a fair attendance assembled to watch the game. A late start was made and the B. V. A. started one man short. Play was not interesting, and although the R. G. A. were the superior team, their shooting was weak.

The Gunners attacked from the start and pressed strongly. A brief incursion was made into the soldiers' half, but the R. G. A. once more returned to the attack and at last Cooper, having passed Bellamy successfully, beat H. Vardon easily choosing his time to shoot. The Gunners still pressed and once McConaghey made a good attempt to head the ball through, but Vardon cleared. Soon after this, from a pass by Cooper, Fleming scored a second point. For a time the game became more even, but the Gunners crept up and McConaghey scored a somewhat easy goal. The same player made another good attempt but Vardon cleared smartly only to be beaten by a return shot from Broadfoot, Just before half-time, Quinn scored a fifth goal from a corner kick. Half-time score :—

R. G. A..... 5 goals.
B. V. A..... nil.

The second half was opened with another attack by the Artillerymen who pressed for some time without scoring, although Vardon had to save on several occasions. Play was poor and disconnected, until, half way through the half, McConaghey scored with a well-placed, long range shot in the corner of the net. A moment later Quinn got away with the ball and beat Vardon More desultory play round the B. V. A. goal, followed and then the Volunteers' forwards rallied for a time but were not destined to score, the soldiers once mose holding them in their own half. Towards the end of the game, Fleming gave his side an eighth point, and time brought an end to a one-sided game without further score :—

R. G. A..... 5 goals
B. V. A..... nil.

Teams :—

R. G. A. :—Goal, Leary ; backs, Turner and Kenney, half-backs, Clarke, Hunt and Stewart; forwards, Cooper, Broadfoot, Fleming, McConaghey, and Quinn.

B. V. A. :—Goal, H. Vardon; backs, Bellamy and S. Vardon; half-backs, Mason, T. Smith and Mills; forwards, Nairn, Smith, Westropp, Dickson and Veare.

Referee :—Mr. T. D. Parry.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	9	9	0	0	50	2	18
R. G. A.	10	7	2	1	36	14	15
Bombay Gymkhana	11	5	3	3	34	16	13
Bombay F. C.	10	3	4	3	19	15	9
Y. M. C. A.	11	4	7	0	18	25	8
Telegraphs	11	2	2	1	5	35	5
B. V. A.	10	1	7	2	2	48	4

CRICKET.

BOMBAY ISLAM C. C. vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

POONA, August 14.

The Bombay Islam Cricket Club to-day began their annual two days' match against Poona. The visitors have scored 270 as the result of their first venture. The Poona side scored 47 for two wickets.

The teams are: —

BOMBAY ISLAM C. C.

First Innings.

S A Asis, c and b Southey	...	0
C M Ali, c Auret, b Southey	...	18
S A Razak, b Cooper	...	27
Yusuf Beg, b Southey	...	98
Tamtoowala, b Burnham	...	11
S Muhamad, c Burnham, b Cooper	...	46
Pir Mohamad, c Bariz Burnham, b Southey		22
T Mullaji, b Cooper	...	2
A Faizee, c Townend, b Cooper	...	16
H C Tyabji, not out	...	6
Abanali, b Southey	...	0
Extras	...	29
Total	...	270

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Capt Greenwell, c Mullaji, b Ali	...	10
Capt Lillard, c Pir Mohamad, b Ali	...	31
A S Auret, batting	...	3
Extras	...	3
Total	...	47

B. V. A. vs. B. E. S. AND T. COMPANY.

This match was played on Sunday, on the Oval, and resulted in a win for the B. E. S. and T. Company by 18 runs. Scores :—

B. V. A.

Mr W B Kelly, c D'Souza, b Winckler	...	0
Sergt W B Gravestone, b Hyde	...	0
Mr R E Fischer, b Winckler	...	7
Bombr W H Cole, b Hyde	...	0
Sergt A W Barker, l-b-w b Quinn	...	21
Sergt K D M Forbes, b Winckler	...	8
Sergt A A Spilling, b Quinn	...	5
Gunr G W Murray, b Quinn	...	4
Gunr J Spilling, not out	...	3
Gunr J Dickson, b Quinn	...	0
Gunr A V Halse, run out	...	0
Extras	...	13
Total	...	61

B. E. S. AND T. COMPANY.

Mr Quinn, l-b-w b, Barker	...	2
Mr Kotaree, b Barker	...	10
Mr Hyde, c Fisher, b A Spilling	...	6
Mr Westroff, c Murray, b Forbes	...	16
Mr Baker, b Barker	...	15
Mr Winckler, b Barker	...	4
Mr Gordon, b Barker	...	12
Mr Navin, st Kelly, b Barker	...	7
Mr Merosdo, b Barker	...	3
Mr D'Souza, b Barker	...	1
Mr Correa, not out	...	0
Extras	...	3
Total	...	79

BOMBAY JEWISH ASSOCIATION vs. ANGLO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

A match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday, between the Bombay Jewish Association's Cricket Club and the Anglo-Portuguese Cricket Club, which resulted in a win for the Bombay Jewish Association's Cricket Club. Scores:—

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

Jas DeSouza, c and b H David	...	16
A S Ferrao, b I Judah	...	15
H Cordiro, st b I Judah	...	7
Jas Siqueira, b H David	...	8
J C Ferrao, c J Samuel	...	16
S Dias, c and b H David	...	0
N F Ferrao, b H David	...	7
D Martin, b H David	...	0
J F Soares, run out	...	0
L Mendanha, not out	...	7
A J Fernandes, b H David	...	1
Extras	...	11
Total	...	88

BOMBAY JEWISH ASS. C. C.

H David, c and b DeSouza	...	13
Isaac Samuel, b J Ferrao	...	17
G M Benjamin, c and b DeSouza	...	2
Elijat Ezekiel, b DeSouza	...	12
Samuel Judah, c and b J Ferrao	...	14
Isaac Judah, b J Ferrao	...	8
J R Samuel, c and b Siqueira	...	8
Joseph Ezekiel, c and b Ferrao	...	4
H S Judah, c and b Siqueira	...	2
J Menasseh, b Siqueira	...	0
Jacob Abraham, not out	...	2
Extras	...	7
Total	...	89

A cricket match was played between the Gamdevi Recreation Club and the Worli C. C. on the Esplanade ground on Sunday. The Gamdevi R. Club scored 102 runs for 4 wickets and the Worli C.C. only 15 for all wickets. The Worli C.C. was thus defeated by 6 wickets and 87 runs.

Mr. G. B. Pathare from the Gamdevi R. Club played exceptionally well—37 not out, and Mr. W. B. Pradhan with his usual brilliant strokes in fine style—31. Mr. Gajanan Date took 6 wickets for 10 runs and Mr. Thakur, 4 wickets for 5 runs. A noteworthy feature of the game was that Mr. Ramrao H. Mantri made very smart fielding.

POONA RACES.

6th Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 14.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 14th August.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 1 mile :—Black Douglas, San Remo, Bally Maolano, Mayfowl, Matiyela Era, Huka, Aborigine by Merriwel, Hant Park, Realm, Tangaroa, Britania, Cherry Hackle, Cattaro, Crossbred, Lanoasterite and Gallileo last call.

WELTER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs :—Sholto, Black Douglas, Mafoots, Lovania, Bright Metal, Soomey, Heather Bell, Sans Souci, Twister, Deputy, Bachelor's Knot, Pantry Girl and Pressure.

THE STRANGERS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs :—Murwan, Electric, Little Laffy, Rare Order, Upright, Kaharaman, Fairplay, Nurgis, Secretary, Vazir, Pendil, Noomas late Sir Albert, Flyer, Dawood Beg, Cocaine, Grafnax, Shibab, General Botha, British Mars, Senseless, Little Boy, Rangoon, Brazee, Yusuff Pasha, Kimberley, Zomat, Takte Jamshed, Great Gun, Sweden and Balos Burg.

THE GARRISON PLATE.—Distance six furlongs;—Gallileo, Black Douglas, San Remo, Decidedly, Huka, Lovania, Hant Park, Comet, Hoppner, Cherry Hackle, Britania, Longchamp, Pincher, Bright Metal, Metal Girl, Heather Bell, Metal Boy, the Diver, Pantry Girl and Bachelor's Knot.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs:—Puss, Runaway Girl, Wild Boy, Leo Grand, Encourage, Waimoko, Ecko, Rolling Stone, little Corporal, Cheeky, Evening Herald and Pantry Girl.

THE DHOND PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 miles:—Brigand 2nd, Artist, Zainulmulook, Sultair, Merrily, Measer, Parliament, Valens, Azad, Urgent, Young Japan, Dawood Beg, Guinea Merchant, Ghalyum, Hoojaz, Precious, Steward, Famous, Dojan, Young Salaulo and Sir Visto.

Second Day.

WEDNESDAY, 6 h SEPTEMBER, 1911.

THE POONA PLATE—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr Alp's br e h The Cellarer b St Simon—Baker 8 years
Zamindar of Sivagiri's ch aus h Baum 4 years
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Sequent 5 years
Mr A A Apcar's ch c g Sophocles by Pericles—Accuracy 4 years
Mr J C Galstaun's br aus h Tangaroa aged
Mr J C Galstaun's b c g Hopper 5 years
Mr J C Galstaun's br c g Bonny Boy 6 years
Mr T M Thaddeus' br c g Watch Tower 4 years
Lt Col A A Jones' br ch h Valiant 2 years
Lt Col J S Forbes' b c g The Rooster 6 years
H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's ch aus h Vigorous aged
Mr Heath's b c h Fleur 4 years
Mr R R S' ch c h Damella 4 years
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry 6 years
Mr F M Garda's b c m Illumination 6 years
Mr M Gooldass'b aus g Saultline aged

THE CRITERION.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr D B Captain's ch c g San Remo 5 years
Zamindar of Sivagiri's bl aus Black Douglas by Wallace—Tortile aged
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Tae Cockatoo 4 years
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Five Crown 5 years
Mr G K's b aus g by Socialist Menschikoff—Sunningdale 5 years
Mr J C Galstaun's b c m Cherry Hackle 3 years
Mr J C Galstaun's ch aus m Convent Girl by Friar Tuck—Cretonne 4 years
Lt Col J S Forbes' b c g The Rooster 6 years
Chief of Manavadar's br aus g Hant Park 4 years
H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's bl aus g Metal Boy aged
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch m sm h Bulls Run by Islington—Gatien Belle 4 years
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b c h Chestnut Park by Bushey Park—Merry Hackle 4 years
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b c m Hamara by Forfarshire—Lady Si George 8 years
Mr R R S' br aus h Apologue aged
Mr Kelso's br c m Polarity 5 years
Mr Homi Bilimoria's ch c g Pincher aged
Mr F M Garda's br c m Lady Erna 3 years
Mr A S Oomer's br c m Eva aged
Mr A S Oomer's br c g Mafiyela 4 years
Mr A Gordon's ch aus g Ruby Tin aged
Mr M Gooldass' br h Shat Song by Littleton—Vandeville 8 years

H H THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zainulmulook 5 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajulmulook 5 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guinea Gold 5 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily aged
Messrs Ali bin Talib and M Gooldass' b a h Measer aged
Mr G K's ch a h Valens 14-0 aged
Mr G K's b a h Parliament aged
Mr R S Forage's b a h Company 14-0 aged
Mr Abdoola Sarai' ch a h Artist 6 years
Mr Heath's g a h Sir Visto 6 years
Mr Heath's ch a h Sir Hugo 5 years
Mr R R S' g a h Precious aged
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Well Done 6 years
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Braganza 5 years
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma aged
Mr Beg's b a h Famous aged
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent aged
Mr Juliao's b a h Dawood Beg 14-0 6 years
Captain Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3 1-2 aged by wire

THE DEALERS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Singer 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Secretary 14-0
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree 13-3
Chief of Manavadar's g a h Fahad Beg 14-0
Mr Heath's b a h Matrood 13 3 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Teabreet 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Steward 14-0
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13-3
Mr F M Garda's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Meerjan 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Zinfandel 14
Mr Beg's b a h Mudkol 13 2 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13 2
Mr Brain's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2
Mr M Gooldass' ch a h Jehangir 14
Captain Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3 1-2 (by wire)

THE ARAB PONY DERBY—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr la e Sirisikal 13-3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Chichester 13 3
Mr Jassim M Essa's b a h Nasibiar 13 3
Mr R S Forage's g a h Shanwar 13 3
Mr Abdool Farai' b a h Order 13 2 3-4
Mr Abdool Farai' ch a h Aram 13 2 1-2
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Croesus 13 2 3-4
Aga Mirza Ahmed and A S Oomer's b a h Red Flower 13 2 1-2
Mr Beg's ch a h Sharar 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdoolaer A Rehman's g a h Good Morning 13 2 1-4
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Zahaf 13 3
Mr Dawood Amanis' ch a h Shibab 13 2 1-2
Mr Yusuff bin Essa's g a h Ordinary 13 2 1-2
Mr J R Raja's b a h Mozahim 13 3
Mr Baron's ch a h Toronto 13 2 3-4
Mr Gooldass' b a h Burg 13 2 1-2
Mr Gooldass' g a h Sweden 13 2 3-4

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's ch aus h Naughty Boy 14 1 1-4
Mr J C Galstaun's ch aus g Rupert 14 1
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus m Winnie R 14 1-2
Mr J C Galstaun's b c m Village Girl by Black Sand—Albina 14 1-2
Lt-Col A A Jones' br ch h Kil Kite
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch c m Spring Daisy 14 1 3-4
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus m Lorraine 14 2
Mr R R S' ch aus h Leo Grande 14 1 1-4
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Encourage 14 1 1-4
Mr F M Garda's ch aus m Walmoho by Menschikoff—Nanuie 14 2
Mr Abooboker A Rehman's b aus g Koko 14 2
Mr M Gooldass' b c g Refresher 14 2
Mr M Gooldass' br aus m Pantry Girl 14 2
Mr M Gooldass' b c m Evening Herald 14 1 1-4
Mr M Gooldass' b c m Borgie by Fariman—Brobless 14 2

SEPARATE MOSLEM REPRESENTATION.

Hindu Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 14.

A largely attended meeting of the Hindu community was held here yesterday, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the grant of separate representation to Mahomedans on Municipal and District Boards and urging that, if such representation was granted, Mahomedans should not be allowed to participate in mixed elections,

TURF, RACE SPECIAL AND PIECE-GOODS ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Many of your gambling correspondents have laughed me out in the instances that I have given of the Bhatia losses and the losses to the piece-goods market in gambling on the Race Special and the race-course. In order to convince your goodself and your sensible readers that none of the instances cited by me were either imaginary or legendary, but they were hard and fast facts is well illustrated by the action taken by the Piece-Goods Association in its extraordinary meeting, held on Saturday last when the Hall of the said Association was cram-full and the Association after a very pathetic discussion of the subject, appointed a Committee for the purpose of getting a memorial drafted by the Association's solicitors for the purpose of submitting the same to the Bombay Government, for the prevention of the said vice, on the notice of motion given by Mr. Narandas Purshotam, a partner of Messrs. Cawasji Framji and Co. the well-known piece-goods merchants and in this letter I propose to give about a dozen instances of the ruin of the piece-goods merchants placed by the mover of the resolution before the Association for the consideration of your readers and I trust the same will find a corner in the column of your valuable and esteemed paper. The said Mr. Narandas, without naming the unfortunate victims of the race special and the Bookeys so as not to injure their already wounded feelings, preferred to describe, them by the shops in the particular gullies or lanes of the Mulji Jetha Market. In the instances that I have already given in your columns I have not thought it necessary to give many instances of the piece-goods market and the mill-owners but have given those instances only which were within my knowledge and in which I had something to do to save their families from the unfortunate calamities that were brought upon their families by the conduct of the unfortunate gamblers. But Mr. Narandas only confined himself to the instances of the members of the Piece-goods Association and their employees which deserve a sympathetic consideration at the hands of the general public and which I propose to translate in his own words. He said :—

(a.) An outstanding collector of well-known Bhatia firm in gully—misappropriated and lost a large sum on the race-course.

(b) The servant (Cashier) of a firm in Gully—only recently bolted away with a sum of Rs. 7,000 of his master and spent it on the race-course and in the race special.

(c) A big monied merchant had his shop in Market which has been recently closed. One of the working partners of the said firm and an employee both together embezelled about Rs. 15,000 to 20,000 belonging to the financial partner and put their monied partner to a further heavy loss by attending in the race specials and the course, instead of attending to their legitimate business and when the matter went before the Court they could not be punished on some technical ground.

(d) Do we not know of the instance of the partner in a firm in the—chawl who misappropriated Rs. 7,000 and who was criminally prosecuted ?

(e) The two partners of a good flourishing firm, having been the victims of the said vices, had to close their business and one of them, a Lohana, applied for relief under the Insolvent Debtors Act and who has not been discharged still and the other, a Bhatia, was sent to Jail in execution of the decrees against him.

(f) The son-in-law of a respectable firm in the—Gully stole away some packages of piece-goods from the godown of the firm and he applied the sale proceeds thereof in the race special and on the Turf and on the matter being known he was dismissed.

(g) The employee of a firm in the—Gully bolted away with a sum of Rs.8,000 to 10,000 belonging to his masters. His whereabouts are not still known but the subsequent inquiries have proved that he was a creature of the Turf.

(h) A firm was started in—Lane and the said firm misapplied a sum of Rs. 20,000, belonging to the partners of the said firm, by going to the race course. They subsequently opened another firm under a new name and pocketed a further sum of Rs. 15,000. Not a single race special left without them last year during the Poona Season.

(i) A youth of a respectable family, whose firm occupies an honourable position in—market, has never cared to attend to his business and has been so much enamoured of the vice of the race special and the course that all persuasions to wean him off have been of no avail. He has already spent his own share worth lakhs of rupees.

(j) A gentleman having a firm in—Lane was a very shrewd man of business but he ruined himself by this vice. Do we not know of his pitiable conditions? He was so very clever in his business that, had he applied his energy to his business, he would have left an enormous wealth. After his miserable death, when there was a family litigation, the whole of his racing career was thrown open before the Court and we are not unaware of the remarks passed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar on his sad career.

(k) The youthful partners of a well-known Bhatia firm in—Chawl who were very fond of races, have lost everything they had in races. Even their ancestral valuable immovable properties have been sold and they are now in a pauper condition. This firm was a firm of renown in the market.

Sir, I think the above list of the unfortunate victims has been long enough and I ought not to refer to it any more and neither encroach upon your valuable space nor abuse the privilege and indulgence which you have been kind enough to give me in publishing my letters on this very unfortunate subject.

The other members who took part in the said discussion had a woeful tale of their own to tell before the assembly of their own knowledge.

So much for the native Piece Goods Association of the "Urbs Prima" in India and I am quite sure other associations will not be also wanting in the tragic instances of their own.

The G. I. P. Railway is owned by the Government which runs the specials for races. The Railway authorities have ample powers to stop all sorts of nuisance by their Byelaws, Even under the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 under Sec. 110 thereof a passenger cannot even smoke a cigar or a bidi in the compartment without the consent of his fellow passers and unless it is a smoking compartment is liable to punishment. Then again under Section 120 of the same Act a person found intoxicated committing a nuisance or act of indecency for using obscene or abusive language or wilfully interfering with the comforts of other passengers is liable to punishment. Under the gambling Act a person cannot even let his private place for gambling and now that the Hindu Satam festivals have commenced we shall hear much of gambling and gambling houses and the prosecutions thereunder. If the Railway compartment of a special is a public place and if public cannot gamble except under penalty of law in a public street, how can they be allowed to gamble in a Railway compartment? If the Railway compartments are a private place, then the same ought to be held gambling places and should be dealt with accordingly unless the Railway Act or the Bye-laws of G. I. P. Railway are amended. The scenes in the compartments are at times rendered unbearable by the gamblers and those who go to enjoy a holiday find it a regular nuisance, which is not being corrected.

The same remarks apply to the Turf grounds. If they are public Government properties then it becomes the duty of the Government to stop the betting of the Bookeys and if they are the private properties of the Turf Clubs, then the same would be gambling which should not be allowed unless the owners themselves and, in the present case, the Stewards themselves are betting, which they are supposed not to do.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

[We have omitted the names of the gulleys given by our Correspondent for the same reason that he withholds the names of persons.—Ed. *B. G.*]

CINEMATOGRAPH PICTURES OF THE DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 14.

News to hand by the mail states that Mr. Valentine Steer, who in Lord Curzon's time, visited India as the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, is coming out for the Coronation Durbar with a couple of cinematograph photographers to secure a series of pictures for the London Coliseum and fifty London and three hundred and fifty provincial theatres.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 14.

A slight depression lies over Chota Nagpur, but with the present weakness of the Monsoon not much activity can be expected from it. The rainfall has increased slightly in Bengal and has continued nearly general in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam. A few falls occurred in the east of the Central Provinces and the Northern half of the Peninsula. Moulmein and Kyaukpyu report two inche ; Bassein and Myitkyina, one and a half; Akyab and Silchar, three; Darjeeling, two; Jessore, one and a half; Sambalpore, four; Raipur two; Jagdalpur, one and a half ; Vizagapatam, one. The forecast shows a further increase in the rainfall in Bengal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Santa Cruz	Colaba	Fort
Previously registered	43·10	45·22	45·21
Monday, 14th August	0·33	0·00	0·17
Total	43·43	45·52	45·38
Same date last year	56·30	49·59	50·65

	38·73			
	0·17	0·17		
	39·90	44·04		

MESSRS. ASMF & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 14.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill.	0·35	38·19	61·92	52·45

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Rainfall station Matheran week-ending 11th August, 1911:

	Inc.	Cts.
Week's Total	25	11
Previous Total	85	91
Total Fall from 1st Jan.	111	0

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14th AUGUST.

Delhi.—Cotton crop accounts unfavourable, Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains sowing backward. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants healthy and crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Often cloudy, but no rain. Seldom momentary drizzle. (Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.) ? Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety for all crops.

Jalgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy. Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Sometimes cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy.

Viramgam.—Drought still continues. Cloudy, but no rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy but want fine weather. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Food-grains doing well. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Insects doing harm.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 14th Aug. 1911.
Deesa (13th)	92·8	66·5	...	0·00
Baroda	88·3	81·8	...	0·00
Kaira (13th)	88·3	82·6	...	0·00
Surat	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	104·9	...	...	3·61
Lahore	...	...	...	...
Multan	104·3	84·0	...	2·23
Ambala	105·5	86·9	...	6·90
Delhi	103·5	83·8	...	5·23
Agra	105·0	87·0	...	1·94
Mainpuri	105·8	85·1	...	3·95
Jhansi	100·0	82·5	...	4·45
Jawnpore	101·2	82·9	...	4·07
Allahabad	96·1	79·5	...	5·52
Jagdalpur	101·2	82·9	...	0·05
Saugor	98·5	77·0	...	0·04
Damoh	98·4	77·2	...	1·95
Raipur	99·2	78·1	...	7·51
Gondia	99·1	79·6	...	7·74
Chanda	...	...	...	...
Dowarka	82·8	77·2	...	1·59
Veraval	79·1	75·3	0·06	4·50
Dajoo	90·6	?	0·02	3·01
Bhavnagar Farm	94·0	75·5	0·02	4·26
Surat	85·9	78·1	0·24	12·83
Ahmedabad	95·6	74·2	...	7·17
Deesa	95·8	75·4	0·02	8·05
Neemuch	89·9	?	...	9·26
Indore	93·1	71·1	...	10·07
Sanawad	97·8	73·3	...	2·64
Sagor	99·8	72·1	...	17·82
Dhanangaon	89·6	78·9	...	15·18
Khandwa	88·7	78·0	...	7·37
Akola	88·7	72·6	...	15·68
Amraoti	85·8	74·2	...	14·60
Nagpur	85·6	73·8	...	30·47
Chanda	78·0	75·0	0·03	28·28
Jalgaon	79·7	73·1	2·06	32·99
Bombay	85·0	77·4	0·17	38·90
Satara	84·8	70·4	0·58	49·66
Sholapur	88·5	73·2	0·41	57·22
Kolhapur	79·8	72·5	0·67	57·21
Belgaum	87·4	71·1	...	15·82
Ahmednagar	83·6	69·0	...	14·23
Poona	84·5	69·8	0·03	10·55
Sholapur	90·8	70·4	...	11·84
Dhulia	85·2	69·8	0·01	7·91
Belgaum	74·8	64·0	0·10	24·09
Aurangabad	86·3	69·7	...	15·76
Nizamabad (Indur)	81·4	71·7	0

BY THE WAY.

A THACKERAY JOKE.

To the very charming reminiscences of Thackeray contributed to the "Cornhill" for August by the Marchesa Peruzzi, Edith Story, there is a delightful postscript, and it is subject for regret that through an unhappily delayed letter the postscript cannot appear in the magazine. The "Cornhill's" misfortune in this instance is our opportunity. "Mrs. Browning" (so runs the Marchesa's addition) wrote some verses for me which inspired my father to give me a little book with a key to keep them from being lost, and this little book became a great treasure. Mr. Thackeray, when he saw it, said, 'I must write in such good company,' and I prepared a large new page for him, and was much disappointed when he prepared adding the following lines after Hans Christian Anderson: Les cordages de la marine Anglaise son traverses d'un fil rouge qui constate qu'ils appartiennent a la couronne; la vie humaine, dans les petites choses autant que dans les grandes, est traversee d'un fil invisible qui constate qu'elle sera a Dieu. (Signed) Hans Christian Anderson. Rome, 21 Mai, 1861.

THE CORDUROYS OF THE BRITISH MARINES.

This is the rest of the page as it now stands in the little book. Having to translate the above sentence at the competitive examination for the wooden spoon scholarship at Brazenose College, the Honourable Charles, third son of the Right Honourable Lord Dundreary, sent in the following version: "The corduroys of the British Marines are crossed with a red strip to show they belong to the Crown. The human life in the little things as much as the great is traversed by an invisible son, who is constantly saying good-bye." My dear Edith—this is not as good a joke as "Johnny Brodie and the coo" twenty pages ahead, but it is "very nearly" as good, and as such respectfully offered to you by your old friend. (Signed) W. M. Thackeray. Kensington, October 29, 1862. Happy Marchesa!

THE FATHER OF VOLAPUK.

A death which passed unperceived amid the political excitements of mail week was that of Johann Martin Schleyer, the inventor of Volapuk. He first launched his universal language in 1879; and at the French Exhibition of 1889, it was used on some of the posters which conveyed information to miscellaneous strangers. Afterwards, as everyone knows, it was superseded by Esperanto, but Herr Schleyer continued his linguistic studies. At the time of the Boxer rising in China, he issued a phrase book for the use of the soldiers of all nationalities marching to Pekin. Of late years, he had lived in quiet retirement on the Lake of Constance.

"THE SHOWMEN'S CHAPLAIN."

Few Anglican clergymen have had a more interesting career than the Rev. Thomas Horne, who represented the showmen in the negotiations about Mitcham Fair. His father, a zoologist of repute, allured by the Bohemian life, became lecturer in a travelling menagerie, and the future "Showmen's Chaplain" was born in a caravan at Nottingham Goose Fair. Being a bright lad, he attracted the attention of Bishop Woodford, then vicar of Leeds, and by his help received theological training, became lay reader and in due course was ordained. He has since devoted his life to furthering the spiritual and temporal interests or his former associates. As there are about 70,000 persons engaged in the show business, Mr. Horne finds some difficulty in keeping in touch with all his "parishioners," and his visits to the various British and Irish fairs annually necessitate journeys of 6,000 miles.

THE PARNELL OF HOME LIFE.

Among the many good things in the August holiday number of "T. P.'s Magazine" many readers will turn to the article whose heading appears above: My first impression of Charles Stewart Parnell was got when, as a small child, I was sent into the dining-room of the house where he was staying, and the memory of him as I saw him then tinctures all my more recent knowledge of him. He was the Parnell rarely revealed outside his own family circle—he was Parnell the Dreamer. He was alone as I went into the room. He stood with his back to the fire and his hands clasped loosely behind—a favourite attitude of his; his head was slightly bent, and his large greyish-brown eyes were very wide open and gazing vacantly into space. So absorbed was he that I was touching his hand before he realised I was there; and he seemed to have to draw himself back from some long way off before he shook hands and spoke to me in the soft, low, caressing voice he kept for children and animals. Parnell had a love and an understanding for children which made little ones cling to him, and be friends with him directly. The writer—"One Who Knew Him Well"—recalls some pretty stories bearing out this statement.

A CENSUS OF CATTLE.

In consequence of the increase in the number of motors, a year has lessened the horses in the country by over 7,000. The "Graphic" publishes a note pointing out that while in the census years of 1871-1881, for every thousand of the population there were forty-eight horses, there are now only thirty-eight. On the other hand, there are more cattle in the kingdom now than there have ever been before. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if the dairy industry is extending as fast as it might in relation to the growth of population. It must not be forgotten that many of the cows kept nowadays give more milk than used to be obtained. It would seem that there is a smaller proportion of butchers' cows than there was, a fact which vegetarians will be inclined to welcome.

A STORY OF DIRTY LINEN.

It is now thirty years and more since one of the most famous of modern comedies, Pailleron's "Le Monde ou l'on s'ennuie," took Paris captive. The cast at the first performance included the actor Jules Truffier, who has lately contributed to the "Figaro" his recollections of the event. He points out that the present acting edition of the play differs in several points from that of the first rehearsed. One of the most interesting cuts was made at the last moment before production. The curtain of Act III. in the original version read: The Duchess (taking the sous-prefet's arm): And so you have been sous-prefet in the same place for three years? How have you managed it under a Government which changes its officials and its opinions oftener than it changes its linen? Paul Raymond: Do not malign it, Duchess. Change of opinion is sometimes cleanliness. This "mot" was considered too pointed for the stage, and was accordingly suppressed.

SOUND OF SCYTHE-SHARPENING.

How many of us have a very early memory of the peculiar rasping country sound which means the sharpening of scythes! The "Glasgow News" recalls that a few years ago scythes and scythe-stones made about the briskest part of the trade of the agricultural ironmongers at this period of the year. The mechanical mower was, of course, known and appreciated, but it was regarded as one of the exclusive rights of the farmer who worked on a large scale. Even when the machine was in use for the harvesting of the hay there were the roads to open round the crop to give the horse-mower its start, and in the opening of these and the in-gathering of the small farmer's crop of hay the thin clear note of standstone on scythe blade was one of the commonest sounds of the countryside. Now it is one of the rarest. Even the smallest scale farmers generally contrive their hay patches, so that a machine may be borrowed to run round them, and in the larger fields the common practice is to let the machines cut their own way, the idea being that the saving in labour is compensation for what is destroyed in crop. The swinging of a scythe is an operation demanding more knack than the uninterested observer would imagine and the knack seems to stand a very fair chance of being lost altogether.

AEROPLANES OF TO-MORROW.

In Miss Gertrude Bacon's handy history, "How Men Fly" after tracing the art of aviation from its beginnings to the present time, the authoress—herself an aerial expert—remarks that aeroplanes will hardly be used in the next war for attack or transport: But their duties will be no less important. Swift flying-machines will carry aides-de-camp—may be the general himself—from end to end of the extended field of battle. For scouting and reconnoitring their use should be untold. . . . It is a curious and interesting fact, and likely to prove a very important one, that from a considerable height above the sea—say 500 or 600ft.—objects below the water become visible even when the surface is rough and broken. So that submarines will require wary navigation indeed! Miss Bacon thinks that the opening years of the twentieth century will be called, in ages to come, "the days when man first learnt to fly."

MEN AND MATTERS.

LIMERICK'S LUNDON.

Mr. Thomas Lundon, the member for Limerick County East, who infuriated Mr. O'Brien by a reference to his ancestry, in mail week, succeeded his father in the representation of that constituency, when the latter died two years ago. Young Mr. Lundon has no other political distinction than having insulted a fellow-Irishman, and he is not likely to be included in Mr. Redmond's first Home Rule Cabinet.

LUNACY STATISTICS.

The report of the Commissioners in Lunacy shows that insanity continues to increase at a rate, which at first sight appears alarming. In the last forty years the number of lunatics has grown considerably more than twice as fast as the number of the population. But the figures are not so bad as they appear. We do not really know how many lunatics there were forty years ago. Cases which would then have escaped attention are duly notified, and the Commissioners rather incline to the view that there is no real increase at all.

HEREDITARY INSANITY.

The Commissioners note that a fifth of the males and nearly a quarter of the females come of insane stocks. Considering how very small the total insane population is when compared with the population of the whole country, this proportion is alarmingly high. It is not suggested that insanity is a hereditary disease. What is hereditary is an instability of the nervous system, which predisposes the sufferer to insanity, provided the required external stimulus is given.

OPERATIONS AND THE BILL.

Dr. Jordan Lloyd, the distinguished Brimingham surgeon, raised an important point in his address at the British Medical Association's meeting, in mail week. He estimated that in the course of last year 600,000 operations were philanthropically performed in the hospitals of the kingdom. This work has cost money, even though most of the surgeons operated gratuitously. The Insurance Bill, however, makes no provision for surgical treatment in hospitals. It is clear from the language which he used to a deputation a few days before that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is alive to the importance of the hospitals question, and one trusts that due note will be taken of Dr. Lloyd's criticism.

"HAT TRICK" AT LORD'S.

Some remarkable bowling by J. W. Hearne against Essex at Lord's was the feature of the cricket, in mail week. He captured six wickets for 17 runs, and achieved nearly all his success by the agency of the "googly." He made his performance the more remarkable when he got rid of Carpenter, McGahey, and Gibson with the last three balls of an over, and therefore accomplished the "hat trick." Hearne was also a thorn in the side of Essex in the corresponding game last year. Essex then had two men out at lunch time for 93, but afterwards Hearne sent down five overs and a ball for two runs and seven wickets. He is only 21 years of age, and is one of the best leg-break bowlers in England.

WINTER PRICES.

We may put aside for the moment, says a Home writer, the predictions of a hard winter and an early autumn; but what the housekeeper may have to reckon with is a general rise in the price of vegetables in the near future. Cabbages and potatoes have suffered particularly in the prolonged drought; scarlet runners look in better trim; but the roots upon which we depend for autumn are dying in large numbers everywhere. Irrigation would have saved them; but the water supply in England is generally so plantiful that no civilised country is less well supplied with irrigation channels than our own island.

STREET REFUGES.

One is glad to see, writes the same correspondent, that the London street refuges are again being constructed for timid passengers in the middle of the roads. Their removal at the Coronation certainly proved the truth of the adage that "absence makes the heart grow fonder"; for never did lover miss his lass more than pedestrians missed the street refuge. It needs nerves of iron to cross the roads in these days without a temporary stopping-place in the middle.

EGYPT'S FRIENDS.

The debate on the Foreign Office was of interest as revealing the views of the two schools of thought in Egyptian politics. The reformers found their spokesman in Mr. J. M. Robertson, who is an ex-journalist, and still an indefatigable writer to the papers. Mr. Robertson came to London in the early eighties to help Charles Bradlaugh, and has since written, lectured, and travelled most energetically. He has represented Tynesido since 1906.

THE OFFICIAL'S SPOKESMAN.

The case for the Civil Service was safe in the hands of Mr J. L. Baird, who has represented Rugby since 1910. Mr. Baird was formerly in the diplomatic service, and was for some years in Cairo. He was private secretary to Sir William Garstin at the Public Works Department, and subsequently obtained Abyssinian and East African experience He has thus learned to view Egyptian affairs from several standpoints. Mr. Baird retired from the service in 1908, and has now taken up politics.

THE CHINESE FLOODS.

The serious floods in China again emphasise the need of Western scientific methods in the Celestial Empire. A proper system of reservoirs and irrigation would do far more than anything else, even the banking of the rivers, to prevent these disastrous overflows, which cause serious loss of life and destruction of property. It is generally believed, too, that some of the terrible epidemics which sweep through China from time to time and invade the rest of the world originate in these fluvial catastrophes.

LATE "DAYRELL TRELAWNY."

Many hundreds of London working girls will mourn the death of Mrs. Montagu-Fowler—better known to some readers as "Dayrell Trelawny." She was the wife of the Rector of All Hallows', London Wall, who for the past nine years has opened his church from 6-30 a.m. to 9 a.m. for the benefit of girls employed in the City, who come up by the cheap workmen's trains, and do not in many cases begin business until half-past eight or nine o'clock. A library is provided for the girls, and they are encouraged to bring their own needlework. In the organization of these services Mr. Fowler was greatly assisted by his wife, who frequently attended the church at an early hour in order to welcome the girls. Queen Mary's interest in the enterprise was evidenced a few months since by a subscription towards the cost of the services.

MR. LUKE VENABLES.

The newest recruit of the City Corporation Mr. J. Luke Venables, who in mail week entered upon his duties at the Guildhall as a representative of the historic ward of Portsoken, can claim association with a family with City connections dating back to the early years of the seventeenth century. His mother was a Miss Mears, a daughter of the world-famous house of bell-founders which cast Big Ben, the bells at St. Paul's and most of the other great bells made during the past two hundred years. On his father's side Mr. Venables, was a member of the Court of Common Council over forty years ago. The new Corporator was destined for the Army, but his father's breakdown in health necessitated a change of plans, and led to Mr. Venables's introduction to the world of commerce.

SMOKING IN PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

The formation in the United States of a league, the chief aim of which is to prevent smoking in public thoroughfares recalls the fact that less than a hundred years back this practice was penalised in parts of Germany. In the early part of the nineteenth century a Prussian law absolutely prohibited cigar-smoking in the streets. As the result of agitation, a concession was made, allowing cigars in public, provided they were fitted with wire protectors, which were supposed to serve as a precaution against fire. Eventually this restriction was removed, but up to 1848 no smoker in Prussia dared keep a cigar in his mouth as he passed a sentry, under pain of arrest.

THE DROUGHT IN LONDON.

One remarkable effect of the July drought is to be seen in the trees by which a generous County Council has sought to imitate the Parisian boulevards. Any one who walks along, say Kingsway, may notice that the twenty-six days of drought have given many of the plane trees a brown and parched appearance that one never associates with July, while on the Embankment in mail week a shower played the havoc of a premature autumn.

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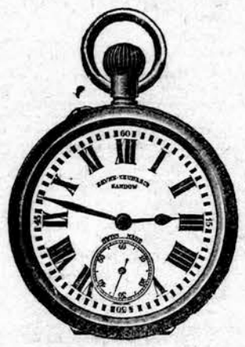

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Very palatable.
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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache on most thereof, and loss of appetite are easily cured.
ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of calcareous fresh stones in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are painlessly cured by an effective smelling powder.
PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.
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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE
Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 19 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.
I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.
To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.
Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 19 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.
Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.
Yours faithfully,
J. W. BRAKEY Government Telegraph.
8th September, 1908.

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